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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 26--82nd Congress

Chapter 44 -- st Session

S. 271

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 26

RESEARCH LANDS: Authorizes the transfer of the United States Morgan Horse Farm, Middlebury, Vermont, to the Vermont College of Agriculture for agricultural purposes. The details of the transfer of the lands and certain of the personal property of the station are to be agreed upon between the Department and the College.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. 271

- January 8, 1951 Mr. Prouty introduced H. R. 1149 (Similar bill) which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.
- Mr. Aiken (for himself and Mr. Flanders) introduced S. 271 which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of bill as introduced.
- February 8, 1951 S. 271 reported without amendment. (Senate Report 80) Print of the bill as reported.
- March 12, 1951 Discussed and passed over on objection.
- April 11, 1951 S. 271 considered and passed the Senate without amendment.
- April 12, 1951 Senator Morse moved to reconsider vote.
- April 13, 1951 Discussed Morse motion.
- H. R. 1149 (similar bill) reported, House Report No. 324. Print of bill as reported.
- April 17, 1951 Morse motion tabled.
- H. R. 1149 (similar bill) referred to the Senate and ordered to lie on the table. Print of bill as referred to the Senate.
- April 24, 1951 S. 271 considered and passed House with amendment.
- April 25, 1951 House and Senate conferees appointed.
- May 1, 1951 House received conference report. House Report 401.
- May 3, 1951 Both Houses agreed to conference report.
- May 8, 1951 Approved: Public Law 26,

82D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1149

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 8, 1951

Mr. PROUTY introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To authorize the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of certain lands in Addison County, Vermont, for agricultural purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed
4 to transfer and convey to the Vermont Agricultural College,
5 a State-owned corporation, upon acceptance by said agricul-
6 tural college, without cost, the real property comprising nine
7 hundred forty-two and forty-two one-hundredths acres, more
8 or less, of the United States Morgan Horse Farm located in
9 Addison County, town of Weybridge, Vermont, and such
10 of the personal property of this station as may be agreed

1 upon, in writing, by the Secretary of Agriculture and the
2 dean of the Vermont Agricultural College. Such real and
3 personal property and research records shall be transferred
4 upon the express condition that they shall be used by the
5 Vermont Agricultural College for the benefit of agriculture
6 for such period as may be agreed upon by the Secretary,
7 and the said college at the time of transfer. Deeds to the
8 property conveyed pursuant to this Act shall contain a
9 reservation to the United States of all gas, oil, coal, and
10 other minerals and all fissionable materials as may be found
11 in such lands and the right to use of the lands for extracting
12 and removing same.

13 The authority herein contained shall expire on June
14 30, 1951, unless, prior to such expiration date, the dean
15 of the Vermont Agricultural College shall have notified the
16 Secretary of Agriculture of the acceptance of the lands and
17 other property of the station under the terms of this Act.

S. 271

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A BILL

To authorize the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of certain lands in Addison County, Vermont, for agricultural purposes.

By Mr. PROUTY

JANUARY 8, 1951

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

82D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 271

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 8, 1951

Mr. AIKEN (for himself and Mr. FLANDERS) introduced the following bill;
which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and
Forestry

A BILL

To authorize the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College
of certain lands in Addison County, Vermont, for agricul-
tural purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed
4 to transfer and convey to the Vermont Agricultural College,
5 a State-owned corporation, upon acceptance by said agri-
6 cultural college, without cost, the real property comprising
7 nine hundred forty-two and forty-two one-hundredths acres,
8 more or less, of the United States Morgan Horse Farm
9 located in Addison County, town of Weybridge, Vermont,
10 and such of the personal property of this station as may be



1 agreed upon, in writing, by the Secretary of Agriculture
2 and the dean of the Vermont Agricultural College. Such
3 real and personal property and research records shall be
4 transferred upon the express condition that they shall be
5 used by the Vermont Agricultural College for the benefit of
6 agriculture for such period as may be agreed upon by the
7 Secretary and the said college at the time of transfer.
8 Deeds to the property conveyed pursuant to this Act shall
9 contain a reservation to the United States of all gas, oil,
10 coal, and other minerals and all fissionable materials as may
11 be found in such lands and the right to the use of the lands
12 for extracting and removing same.

13 The authority herein contained shall expire on June 30,
14 1951, unless, prior to such expiration date, the dean of the
15 Vermont Agricultural College shall have notified the Sec-
16 retary of Agriculture of the acceptance of the lands and other
17 property of the station under the terms of this Act.

A BILL

To authorize the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of certain lands in Addison County, Vermont, for agricultural purposes.

By Mr. Aiken and Mr. Flanders

JANUARY 8, 1951

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

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UNITED STATES MORGAN HORSE FARM

FEBRUARY 8 (legislative day, JANUARY 29), 1951.—Ordered to be printed

MR. ELLENDER (for Mr. AIKEN), from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 271]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 271) to authorize the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of certain lands in Addison County, Vt., for agricultural purposes, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

The proposed transfer of the United States Morgan horse farm, as authorized by the bill, is fully explained in a report submitted by the Department of Agriculture. A copy of the report, dated February 6, 1951, and recommending enactment of the legislation, is attached hereto and made a part of this report.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington 25, D. C., February 6, 1951.

HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR: This is in reply to oral request for a report on S. 271, a bill to authorize the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of certain lands in Addison County, Vt., for agricultural purposes.

This bill authorizes the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of the United States Morgan horse farm at Middlebury, Vt., comprising 942.42 acres, together with certain personal property. All gas, oil, coal, or other mineral deposits or fissionable material are reserved to the United States as well as the right to use the land to remove them. The bill limits to June 30, 1951, the time during which the college may notify the Secretary of Agriculture of the acceptance of the lands and other property.

About half of this land was donated to the United States in 1907 by Col. Joseph Battell. In the deed he stated that he hoped the lands would be used primarily to encourage the breeding of Morgan horses. The other half of the land was purchased in 1917 from Middlebury College. The land has been used for agricultural research, principally for research on horses.

The 1951 budget estimates provided for the closing of research on horses at the United States Morgan horse farm and included such funds as were considered sufficient for the orderly closing of the station by December 31, 1950. However, the General Appropriation Act, 1951, contained funds for closing the station not later than June 30, 1951. The conference report on the bill (H. Rept. No. 2991) stated on page 29 under amendment No. 172 in part:

"The amount appropriated includes \$19,000 proposed by the Senate to enable the Department to continue operations of the Morgan horse farm until the State legislature can consider a proposal for the State of Vermont to take it over. It is agreed unanimously by the conferees of both Houses that this activity must be disposed of by the end of the fiscal year 1951."

The Vermont Agricultural College has expressed interest in obtaining this land for agricultural purposes. It is anticipated that the Vermont State Legislature will consider the matter of transfer of the property at its 1951 session.

It is desirable that the transfer of the station to the Vermont Agricultural College be authorized as soon as possible in order that transfer can be made at once if the Vermont State Legislature provides funds for the college to operate the station and to permit the Department to withdraw as soon as possible in accordance with the wishes of the Congress. In the event the college does not take over the station it should be closed at once to conserve funds.

S. 271 is similar to S. 4235, Eighty-first Congress, on which this Department made a favorable report.

Passage of the bill is recommended.

Approval of the bill would not entail any additional expense to the Department.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that from the standpoint of the program of the President there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Secretary.

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82D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 271

[Report No. 80]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 8, 1951

Mr. AIKEN (for himself and Mr. FLANDERS) introduced the following bill;
which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and
Forestry

FEBRUARY 8 (legislative day, JANUARY 29), 1951

Reported by Mr. ELLENDER (for Mr. AIKEN), without amendment

A BILL

To authorize the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College
of certain lands in Addison County, Vermont, for agricul-
tural purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed
4 to transfer and convey to the Vermont Agricultural College,
5 a State-owned corporation, upon acceptance by said agri-
6 cultural college, without cost, the real property comprising
7 nine hundred forty-two and forty-two one-hundredths acres,
8 more or less, of the United States Morgan Horse Farm
9 located in Addison County, town of Weybridge, Vermont,
10 and such of the personal property of this station as may be

1 agreed upon, in writing, by the Secretary of Agriculture
2 and the dean of the Vermont Agricultural College. Such
3 real and personal property and research records shall be
4 transferred upon the express condition that they shall be
5 used by the Vermont Agricultural College for the benefit of
6 agriculture for such period as may be agreed upon by the
7 Secretary and the said college at the time of transfer. Deeds
8 to the property conveyed pursuant to this Act shall contain
9 a reservation to the United States of all gas, oil, coal, and
10 other minerals and all fissionable materials as may be found
11 in such lands and the right to the use of the lands for ex-
12 tracting and removing same.

13 The authority herein contained shall expire on June 30,
14 1951, unless, prior to such expiration date, the dean of the
15 Vermont Agricultural College shall have notified the Sec-
16 retary of Agriculture of the acceptance of the lands and other
17 property of the station under the terms of this Act.

82^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 271

[Report No. 80]

A BILL

To authorize the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of certain lands in Addison County, Vermont, for agricultural purposes.

By Mr. AIKEN and Mr. FLANDERS

JANUARY 8, 1951

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

FEBRUARY 8 (legislative day, JANUARY 29), 1951

Reported without amendment

1887

1887

claim or bring on action as the case may be. The purpose of the time limit is, of course, to prevent persons from sleeping on their rights and coming in at any time they so desire to claim rights against an individual or the Government. All of this presupposes that the party making the claim has knowledge of his rights but fails to take care of them within the statutory period provided by law. In this case, it is evident that the claimant had no knowledge of any rights accruing to him until the ruling of the Comptroller General on October 23, 1947, and upon receiving such knowledge the claimant filed the claim for money he felt was properly due him. It is interesting to note that the claimant is upheld insofar as the justice of his claim is concerned by the fact that the Government has settled with him for all of that period which was not barred by the statute of limitations. For this reason, the committee is of the opinion that the claim is sound and that the only reason for not paying the claim originally in full was because of the legal bar.

I read that in order to indicate to the Senator from Kansas the thought that there are very special circumstances in this case which justify taking rather exceptional action.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. The explanation is well made, but I thought that, as a matter of the legislative history of this type of case, there should be something in the RECORD to indicate the extraordinary circumstances which would take the case out of the general concept that a legislative bill can be introduced to set aside the statute of limitations, whereas some of the objections which have been raised by the Treasury and the Department of Justice might be sound. I have no objection to the consideration of this bill.

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$810.50 to George W. Purdy, of Oak Bluffs, Mass., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for adjustment of retirement pay for the period July 1, 1933, to January 2, 1938, as a retired employee of the former Lighthouse Service of the Coast Guard: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

ERNESTINE BACON JACOBS

The bill (S. 613) for the relief of Ernestine Bacon Jacobs was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third read-

ing, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Ernestine Bacon Jacobs, wife of Clarence R. Jacobs, an employee of the Displaced Persons Commission, the sum of \$345.25 in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for reimbursement of travel expenses incurred by her in transporting herself and ailing son from her husband's overseas post of duty to the United States: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

ALIEN PROPERTY CLAIMS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 28) to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That subsection 9 (a) of the act entitled "Trading With the Enemy Act," approved October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C., Appendix, 1946 edition, sec. 9 (a)), is amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting in lieu thereof a colon and the following: "*Provided*, That when the property in issue is money, as distinguished from stocks, bonds, or tangible property, if the President, or the officer or agency designated by him under section 32 of this act, shall have determined that a person other than said claimant is entitled to the interest, right, or title claimed by said claimant and sued for under this section as hereinbefore provided, or to any part of said interest, right, or title, and if the judgment of the district court is against the claimant, then the Alien Property Custodian or the Treasurer of the United States may pay, convey, transfer, assign, or deliver such money, or such part thereof, to such other person in accordance with this section or in accordance with section 32 of this act unless said claimant shall file a bond with sufficient surety approved by the court conditioned for payment to the Alien Property Custodian or the Treasurer of the United States, as the case may be, for the use of such other person, of damages for delay if an appeal is taken and dismissed, or if the judgment is affirmed. In the case of actions not pending on appeal on or prior to the date of the approval of this proviso, such bond shall be filed with the circuit court of appeals within the time permitted for filing appeals; in the case of actions now pending on appeal, such bond shall be filed within 30 days after the date of approval of this proviso. In its discretion, the court may modify or waive the requirements of the foregoing proviso, if it finds that such requirements would result in undue hardship to an appellant desiring to appeal in good faith and not for frivolous or nuisance purposes. The court's finding and ruling in this respect shall be final and shall not be subject to review.

"(1) Any payment, conveyance, transfer, assignment, or deliverance by the Alien Property Custodian or by the Treasurer of the United States made pursuant to this section or section 32 of this act shall discharge the said Custodian or Treasurer from all further responsibility for the money so paid, conveyed, transferred, assigned, or de-

livered, and no suits or actions shall thereafter be instituted or maintained against the said Custodian or Treasurer in relation to any such money. This subsection shall not preclude appeals from decisions of lower courts, but no judgments shall be entered requiring the said Custodian or Treasurer to pay, convey, transfer, assign, or deliver the same money more than once."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NOUHAD ANN KHOURY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 118) for the relief of Nohad Ann Khoury which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Nohad Ann Khoury shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH GIRARDI

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 119) for the relief of Joseph Girardi which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Joseph Girardi shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ROBERT JOHANNA SORESENSEN

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 165) for the relief of Robert Johanna Sorensen which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Robert Johanna Sorensen shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LARS DANIEL SORENSEN

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 166) for the relief of Lars Daniel Sorensen which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Lars Daniel Sorensen shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ZDENEK MAREK

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 178) for the relief of Zdenek Marek, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Zdenek Marek shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NATURALIZATION OF JESUS JUAN LLANDERAL

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 210) authorizing the naturalization of Jesus Juan Llanderal which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Jesus Juan Llanderal shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AZY AJDERIAN

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 223) for the relief of Azy Ajderian

which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Azy Ajderian shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. VERA RAUPE

The bill (S. 371) for the relief of Mrs. Vera Raupe was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is a House bill on the calendar which is identical with the Senate bill as proposed. The Secretary will report the House bill.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 906) for the relief of Mrs. Vera Raupe.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the consideration of the House bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, Senate bill 371 is indefinitely postponed.

WILLARD CHEEK AND LOUISE CHEEK

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 464) for the relief of Willard Cheek and Louise Cheek, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$2,500 to Willard Cheek, and the sum of \$2,500 to Louise Cheek, both of Melville, La., in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the death of their father, Charlie Cheek, and burial expenses incurred, as a result of an accident involving an Army airplane which occurred at Barksdale Field Bossier Parish, La., on September 10, 1941, when said Army airplane crashed into a truck in which the said Charlie Cheek was working: *Provided*, That no part of the amounts appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with these claims, and the same shall be unlawful, any contracts to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PROTECTION AGAINST MISBRANDING, ETC., OF FUR PRODUCTS AND FURS

The bill (S. 508) to protect consumers and others against misbranding,

false advertising, and false invoicing of fur products and furs, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY and Mr. HENDRICKSON. Over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is heard. The bill will be passed over.

TRANSFER TO VERMONT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF UNITED STATES MORGAN HORSE FARM IN ADDISON COUNTY, VT.

The bill (S. 271) to authorize the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of certain lands in Addison County, Vt., for agricultural purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I wish to make a brief statement on the bill. If I do not conclude my remarks on the bill in the 5 minutes allotted to me I shall take 5 minutes on the next bill.

I wish to point out first that I have not had an opportunity to study the bill until I came to the Senate this morning. According to the report the bill would authorize the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of the United States Morgan Horse Farm at Middlebury, Vt., comprising 942.42 acres. About half of the land was donated to the United States in 1907 by Col. Joseph Battell. In the deed he expressed the hope that the land would be used primarily to encourage the breeding of Morgan horses. I see nothing in the language of the bill which would require the Vermont Agricultural College to continue to use the property for the breeding of Morgan horses. The report indicates that the Secretary of Agriculture would seek to work out with the Vermont Agricultural College an understanding as to the use to which the land would be put for some period of time. No definite commitment is involved.

With respect to the other half of the land, it is noted that it was bought by the Federal Government in 1917 from Middlebury College.

Mr. President, I believe the bill falls within the amendment which the junior Senator from Oregon has fought for on the floor of the Senate since 1946, the application of which has saved the country a great many millions of dollars.

Mr. President, I think the personal interests of the Senator from Oregon so far as the breeding of horses is concerned are well known to the Senate. Therefore, if sentiment were to control me, I would not raise my voice in protest against the bill. However, it does not make any difference to me what the subject matter may be, if a bill involves the transfer of Federal property. I believe the principle is sound in any case in which an attempt is made to dispose of Federal property by transferring it to colleges, States, counties, municipalities, or any other public bodies. I believe it is only fair in such cases to require that the grantee shall pay 50 percent of the fair market value of the property.

I should like to state that between now and the next call of the calendar I shall study the bill, before reaching a final judgment on it. So far as my judgment today is concerned, the bill clearly should be made subject to the so-called Morse amendment, which had its origin in a principle which was established by a sub-

committee of the Committee on Armed Services some years ago. The committee was composed of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD]. Certainly as to the half of the property for which the Federal Government paid a purchase price the principle is clearly applicable. Certainly as to the other half of the property, something more definite and specific as to the binding effect of the transfer should be provided insofar as requiring the Vermont Agricultural College to devote the use of the property to research work in the breeding of Morgan horses.

Needless to say, I always regret when it is necessary to apply the amendment to bills sponsored by any of my colleagues in the Senate. However, we must either hold to the principle or discard it. Once we discard the principle with reference to one bill, I think we must discard the principle altogether. Until a good showing can be made by the Senators from Vermont that the bill represents an exception to the principle which I have applied to surplus property transfers, I shall seek to apply it in this case.

Needless to say, the property is worth money. If it were put on the market tomorrow I have no doubt that there would be plenty of bidders for the property. If sold in this way, the property would then be placed on the tax rolls of the State of Vermont and the taxes would go into its treasury. I see no reason why this piece of property, which is owned by the taxpayers of the United States, should be donated to the Vermont Agricultural College without the payment of at least 50 percent of the price.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOLLAND in the chair). The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I hope the Senator from Oregon will not let his statement stand without giving me an opportunity to reply. Otherwise, the bill would be passed over without my being given an opportunity to state the other side of the issue.

Mr. MORSE. I withhold my objection so that the Senator may make his statement.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, it is true that half the farm was contributed to the Federal Government by Mr. Battell. The other portion of the land involved was purchased in 1917 from Middlebury College. It has been used for research work in connection with horses and sheep. There has been developed there one of the best flocks of sheep in the United States. The average fleece this year for the entire flock was 12½ pounds from each sheep.

The last valuation on the property was made around 1940. At that time it was valued at \$75,000. The Bureau of the Budget refuses to sanction the further operation of the property by the Department of Agriculture. It has been costing the Government about \$50,000 a year to operate. The benefits of the operation have been available to the people of the United States, from Maine to New York, from Indiana to Oregon. Particularly to Oregon has it been valu-

able, for Oregon is a great sheep-producing State.

The operation must cease on July 1. The property will be sold on July 1 unless in the meantime some arrangement for its transfer can be reached between the United States Department of Agriculture and the Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station. The State of Vermont is not eager to assume any more obligations than it must, and it would not spend \$50,000 a year in continuing the work which the Federal Government has thus far carried on. It is proposed to ask the Vermont Legislature for \$20,000 a year to continue the work, but on not quite so an extensive scale as it has been carried on thus far. There is no assurance that the legislature will make an appropriation of \$20,000 a year. If it makes the appropriation it can be readily seen that in 4 years' time the State would have spent on the work, for the benefit of all the people of the United States, a sum equal to the value of the entire property.

It is important that the bill be acted on without delay, because the Vermont Legislature is approaching the closing days of its session. In Vermont the legislature does not stay in session permanently. It does its work and then goes home, usually about the middle of April. If the bill is not acted upon today, there will be perhaps no further opportunity to act on it, because we shall probably not have another calendar call until the middle of April.

The bill would give the Department of Agriculture the right to reach an agreement with the Vermont Agricultural College to continue the work in the case of horses and sheep, if an arrangement can be made and if the State of Vermont will put up the money. It is certainly not a gift in any sense of the word, because Vermont would continue to carry on the research work in horses and sheep for the benefit of the whole country. Even if it were a gift, Mr. President, it would be a very small gift indeed, in comparison to the millions of dollars the Federal Treasury has spent in the State of Oregon in connection with hydroelectric plants. I cannot see any comparison at all.

I am very sorry that the Senator from Oregon sees fit to strike this blow at the horse and sheep breeders of the United States, who have asked that this station be continued. As I say, I do not know whether the State would feel it could afford to do it. I understand it is possible to make a motion at the end of the call of the calendar to return to the consideration of a bill, but the question ought to be decided today.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, as one of the vanishing number of persons who retain membership in the Morgan Horse Club—

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McCARRAN. Is it not the rule that discussion on bills is limited to 5 minutes to each Senator?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The discussion is limited to 5 minutes to each Senator. The time of the Senator from Vermont will have expired almost at the completion of the sentence by the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, if I may be recognized in my own right, I should like to ask the Senator from Vermont if it would be possible to place a condition in the bill so as to provide that the land should revert to the United States in the event the Secretary should be unable to achieve a satisfactory agreement with the State of Vermont for the continuation of the program with respect to the Morgan horses and the breeding of sheep.

Mr. AIKEN. In answer to the Senator from South Dakota—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Vermont has expired. The Senator from South Dakota is recognized in his own right for 5 minutes.

Mr. AIKEN. The transfer of the property is contingent upon a satisfactory agreement being reached between the United States Government and the State of Vermont.

Mr. CASE. It seems to me that that would offer some compensation to the United States Government for the transfer.

As I started to say, as one of the vanishing number of those who believe in the horse industry and as one who is concerned over the depletion of our sheep population and the importance of wool in the national economy, I dislike to see this program, which has been carried on for so long, entirely pass out of the picture. If the bill provides for a transfer contingent upon the achievement of a satisfactory agreement, then perhaps the Senator from Oregon might withdraw his objection and permit the bill to be passed. The continuation of these research programs by the State of Vermont would constitute a substantial contribution for the land involved. I understand that only about 900 acres is involved and that half of it was originally donated to the Government and that the bill reserves mineral rights in all of it.

Mr. AIKEN. If I may answer the Senator from South Dakota in his time, I will say that this bill was drafted by the United States Department of Agriculture. It was hoped that the State of Vermont would continue the work which the Bureau of the Budget refused longer to sanction for the United States Department of Agriculture. As I understand, the transfer would be subject to whatever agreements might be made between the Department of Agriculture and the State of Vermont, but that the Vermont State College would be required to carry on the research work with sheep and horses.

I may say that there is some objection in the State to assuming this obligation. There is no assurance that it will be done. However, we have received re-

quests from horse breeders from one end of the country to the other, and from sheep raisers, to carry on the work. I believe that all the New England States and New York have evidenced an interest in continuing the project as a sheep station. However, so many complications were involved in uniting the efforts to that end that the suggestion was abandoned. This bill seems to be about the only thing left. Otherwise the property will be sold, and the horses and sheep dispersed. A good many of them will be divided among the various agricultural colleges of the country. I believe a few would come to Beltsville.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, the Senator is, of course, aware of the fact that the Remount Service became entirely dissipated, and has practically vanished from the picture, because of the fact that no adequate provision was made for its continuation when the assets were dispersed.

In this case, it seems to me, that we might well insure a reasonable continuation of program in sheep and Morgan horses. I would rather hope that the people of the State of Vermont have sufficient pride in Morgan horses to come to the rescue and see that the necessary legislation is provided.

Mr. AIKEN. The people of Vermont have pride, but they are a little short of money.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I am somewhat interested in this bill. I am wondering if the distinguished Senator from Oregon would object to a unanimous-consent request that the bill be placed at the foot of the calendar, with the idea that between now and the time we reach the end of the calendar some agreement may be reached between the Senator from Oregon and the Senator from Vermont which may be satisfactory.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I think I have consumed my 5 minutes.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator may take some of my time.

Mr. MORSE. If my good friend from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] cannot see the difference between the building of a Federal dam on one of the great rivers either in the State of Oregon or elsewhere, or the building of the St. Lawrence seaway, both of which are Federal projects, in regard to which there is no proposal that they be donated to Oregon, Michigan, or any other State in which they are built, and his little bill in regard to giving a horse farm to the State of Vermont, I am sure no argument I could make would cause him to see the difference.

I assure the Senator from Vermont that when the Oregon State Agricultural College, or the agricultural college of any other State, or any other State institution, carries on research work with State funds, the findings of such projects benefit the State of Vermont, too. So I do not think there is very much to his argument to the effect that this bill would benefit horsebreeders elsewhere.

The fundamental issue here is whether or not we are going to give away to the State of Vermont, or any other State, property belonging to all the taxpayers of the United States. I think it is an unsound principle to do such a thing. I have stood on the floor of the Senate for some 4 years fighting for this principle.

Let me say to the Senator from Vermont, in regard to a private conversation which he had with me, about which he well knows; that he is welcome to follow that principle if he wishes; but that principle is not going to cause the Senator from Oregon to walk out on the duty of protecting what he believes are the rights of the taxpayers of this country in surplus property. We have just finished an investigation in the Armed Services Committee with regard to a scandalous disposal of surplus property, and I am not going to walk out on that principle in regard to this bill. Therefore I object.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I renew my suggestion—

Mr. MORSE. I object.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Oregon objects to the immediate consideration of the bill. I wonder if the distinguished Senator would object to placing the bill at the foot of the calendar, with the idea that some agreement may be reached between the Senator from Oregon and the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The bill will be passed over.

The clerk will call the next bill on the calendar.

EMERGENCY 5-YEAR PROGRAM OF GRANTS AND SCHOLARSHIPS FOR EDUCATION IN VARIOUS FIELDS—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 337) to amend the Public Health Service Act and the Vocational Educational Act of 1946 to provide an emergency 5-year program of grants and scholarships for education in the fields of medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, dental hygiene, public health and nursing professions, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I observe that this bill involves an annual expenditure of \$10,000,000. As I contemplate its contents, its invasion into the educational field, and the money that is involved, it brings to mind that this week a good many American citizens are going to be wrestling with the vagaries and intricacies of an income-tax return. After a while, having solved it as best they can, and learning for the first time how much it is going to take to make their peace with the Bureau of Internal Revenue, they are going to take their trusty pens in hand and shower us with more letters.

I am now receiving an abundance of letters on economy in Federal expenditure. I cannot let this opportunity pass without making at least some comment on the situation. I intend to object to

the bill. I object to it politically. I object to it congenitally. I object to it socially, and in every other way. I think it is an invasion and in every other way. I think it is an invasion of the educational field. If we spell this out far enough, and it becomes a pattern, it will be only a question of time until the Federal Government will be dominating the educational field.

In the conscription bill which was passed by this body on Friday of last week we made provision for 75,000 persons, who would be specialists in their fields, to receive special training and to receive deferment benefits. I voted with the Senator from Oregon to strike that provision from the bill. I am not going to see that pattern followed now without protest. Long hearings have been held in the Eighty-second Congress and hearings were likewise held during the Eighty-first Congress. But I admonish the authors of the bill that there has been an election since that time, and I have some notion about the type of a mandate at least that brought the junior Senator from Illinois from that State to the United States Senate.

So, because of a basic and fundamental objection to the general nature of the bill, and because \$10,000,000 is involved, and it is about time we were trimming sail, I shall object.

I would add one more thing. When authorizations such as this pass on the call of the calendar it becomes the responsibility of the Appropriations Committee to consider and pass on them, and then in a supplemental or deficiency appropriation bill before the 31st of June to provide the amounts of money called for. I know of no way of economizing unless first the expenditure is prevented by refusing the authorization for it. It is foolish and insipid to talk about stopping the wagon coming down the hill, and going up again with it, unless the wagon is first turned around.

In my judgment there comes a time when we must look with a baleful eye at every authorization that comes along. So, because of the amount involved, and because of the nature of the bill, Mr. President, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his objection temporarily?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is withheld temporarily.

The Senator from Rhode Island is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I should like to emphasize at the outset that the bill was ordered favorably reported by the unanimous vote of all the members of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. The bill is almost identical with Senate bill 1453, which was passed during the last session of Congress. Since the bill was reported from the Senate committee, every single member of the committee, Republicans and Democrats alike, have joined in co-sponsorship of it.

The bill can be explained quite simply.



Mr. HENDRICKSON. Is it not true that the settlements which the Navy has been able to make under existing legislation in connection with the acquisition of real estate must be reported to the Congress?

Mr. LANGER. The committee desires to find out about it.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Is it not required by law?

Mr. LANGER. My understanding is that it is not required.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. My understanding is that such settlements are required to be reported to the Congress, under specific law, and I thought the RECORD should show that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. LANGER. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard, and the bill will go over.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1220) to authorize the appointment of Bernt Balchen as a permanent colonel in the Regular Air Force, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On objection, the bill will be passed over.

Mr. SALTONSTALL subsequently said: Mr. President, it has just been called to my attention that, while I was conversing with the Senator from North Dakota, Calendar No. 189, Senate bill 1220, was objected to. I respectfully ask by whom was the objection made?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GILLETTE in the chair). It was objected to by the present occupant of the chair.

GRAND CANYON PARK SOUTH APPROACH HIGHWAY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 109) to protect scenic values along the Grand Canyon Park South Approach Highway (State 64) within the Kaibab National Forest, Arizona, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with an amendment on page 2, line 5, after the word "Section", to strike out "6" and insert "19", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter mining locations made under the mining laws of the United States within the following-described lands within the Kaibab National Forest, Coconino County, Ariz.:

Sections 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, and 26, township 22 north, range 2 east;

Sections 1, 12, and 13, township 28 north, range 2 east;

Sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, and 36, township 29 north, range 2 east;

Sections 13, 24, 25, and 36, township 30 north, range 2 east;

Section 18, township 20 north, range 3 east; Sections 12 and 13, township 30 north, range 5 east;

Sections 7, 18, 19, 29, 30, 32, and 33, township 30 north, range 6 east;

Sections 3 and 4, township 29 north, range 6 east, Gila and Salt River Base and meridian; shall confer on the locator the right to occupy and use so much of the surface of the land covered by the location as may be reasonably necessary to carry on prospecting, mining, and beneficiation of ores, including the taking of mineral deposits and timber required by or in the mining and ore-reducing operations, and no permit shall be required or charge made for such use or occupancy:

Provided, however, That the cutting and removal of timber, except where clearing is necessary in connection with mining operations or to provide space for buildings or structures used in connection with mining operations, shall be conducted in accordance with the rules for timber cutting on adjoining national-forest land, and no use of the surface of the claim or the resources therefrom not reasonably required for carrying on mining and prospecting shall be allowed except under the national-forest rules and regulations, nor shall the locator prevent or obstruct other occupancy of the surface or use of surface resources under authority of national-forest regulations, or permits issued thereunder, if such occupancy or use is not in conflict with mineral development.

Sec. 2. That hereafter all patents issued under the United States mining laws affecting lands within the above-described area shall convey title to the mineral deposits within the claim, together with the right to cut and remove so much of the mature timber therefrom as may be needed in extracting and removing and beneficiation of the mineral deposits, if the timber is cut under sound principles of forest management as defined by the national-forest rules and regulations, but each patent shall reserve to the United States all title in or to the surface of the lands and products thereof, and no use of the surface of the claim or the resources therefrom not reasonably required for carrying on mining or prospecting shall be allowed except under the rules and regulations of the Department of Agriculture.

Sec. 3. That valid mining claims within the said lands, existing on the date of the enactment of this act, and thereafter maintained in compliance with the law under which they were initiated and the laws of the State of Arizona, may be perfected under this act, or under the laws under which they were initiated, as the claimant may desire.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the call of the calendar.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 1 OF 1951

The resolution (S. Res. 76) disapproving Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1951, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. AIKEN. What resolution is that?

Mr. McFARLAND. It is the resolution disapproving Reorganization Plan No. 1, of 1951. I ask unanimous consent that it be made the unfinished business of the Senate, for consideration tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

BARKLEY DAY CELEBRATION IN PHILADELPHIA

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, it is a real pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues a highly successful celebration of Barkley Day which was held in the city of Philadelphia on March 29.

The affair was planned and carried out by the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia in honor of the distinguished President of this body, the Honorable ALBEN W. BARKLEY.

It was a sincere civic tribute to the Vice President of the United States.

The participants included representatives of many civic, educational, and commercial organizations, members of the consular corps and veterans groups.

The theme of the celebration was recognition of Vice President BARKLEY as a living example of the opportunities afforded every young person in this great country.

It placed emphasis on his distinguished career of service to the Nation as an inspiration to the youth of our land.

In commemoration of this well-deserved tribute the Junior Chamber of Commerce presented to the Vice President a beautifully framed scroll inscribed as follows:

BARKLEY DAY, MARCH 29, 1951, IN HONOR OF ALBEN W. BARKLEY, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Because of the inspiration his life offers to young people everywhere, we of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia dedicate this day to him and to the American spirit of achievement which he typifies.

Presented in the city of Philadelphia on Barkley Day, March 29, 1951.

HAROLD M. MYERS,

President.

ANTHONY M. SWARTZ,

Chairman,

International Relations Committee.

DAVID SINAIANK,

Barkley Day Chairman.

DISPERSAL OF CERTAIN VITAL FEDERAL AGENCIES—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, from the Committee on Public Works, I ask unanimous consent to report favorably, with amendments, the bill (S. 218) to authorize a program to provide for the construction of Federal buildings outside of, but in the vicinity of, and accessible to the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 216) thereon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the report will be received and the bill will be placed on the calendar.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the bill I have just reported provides a program to disperse the vital Federal agencies outside the District of Columbia so that the Government of the United States may continue to function regardless of any calamity or disaster which might conceivably befall the District.

In submitting this report I ask the Senators who are present to please familiarize themselves with the bill and the report, as I am advised by the distinguished majority leader that he expects to give this measure an early opportunity to be heard on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. CASE. Could the Senator be more specific as to when the bill may be brought before the Senate? I was under the impression at the committee meeting that it was rather imminent.

Mr. HOLLAND. I am sorry I cannot answer that question categorically. The distinguished majority leader, who is not in the Chamber at the moment, advised the Senator from Florida yesterday that two measures would be given preferred status, one of which is the resolution on

the subject of reorganization of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; the other, this so-called dispersal bill. The Senator from Florida does not know that the present plans of the majority leader may be as to the order in which the two measures will be considered.

Mr. CASE. As the Senator knows, the committee acted under the impression that the measure was likely to be called up this week, presumably tomorrow. If the Senator could give that information to Members of the Senate, I thought it might perhaps be of assistance to them in making their plans.

Mr. HOLLAND. I appreciate the suggestion of the Senator from South Dakota. It is correct that the Senator from Arizona, the distinguished majority leader, advised the Senator from Florida that he wanted to have the two measures considered at an early date, if possible, and that the Senate might proceed to the consideration of one of them tomorrow. Unless I misunderstood the majority leader, he stated a few minutes ago that he expected to take up first the reorganization resolution. I do not know how soon after that this bill will come up, but I understand that its consideration is imminent and that it will be brought up as soon as possible.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution (S. Res. 76) has been made the unfinished business of the Senate.

TRANSFER OF LANDS IN ADDISON COUNTY, VT. TO THE VERMONT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, referring to calendar order No. 81, the bill (S. 271) to authorize the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of certain lands in Addison County, Vt., for agricultural purposes, in accordance with notice previously given, I move that the Senate proceed to its consideration. The bill was unanimously reported by the Committee on Agriculture some weeks ago, and on a previous call was objected to by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]. I have tried to find some convenient time when the Senator could be on the floor, at which time I might move the consideration of this bill, but I have been unable to do so. I therefore move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill at this time. As I understand, the Senator from Oregon may be absent for several days yet.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 271) to authorize the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of certain lands in Addison County, Vt., for agricultural purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Vermont that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 271.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to transfer and convey to the Vermont Agricultural College, a State-owned corporation, upon acceptance by said agricultural college, without cost, the real property compris-

ing nine hundred forty-two and forty-two one-hundredths acres, more or less, of the United States Morgan Horse Farm located in Addison County, town of Weybridge, Vt., and such of the personal property of this station as may be agreed upon, in writing, by the Secretary of Agriculture and the dean of the Vermont Agricultural College. Such real and personal property and research records shall be transferred upon the express condition that they shall be used by the Vermont Agricultural College for the benefit of agriculture for such period as may be agreed upon by the Secretary and the said college at the time of transfer. Deeds to the property conveyed pursuant to this act shall contain a reservation to the United States of all gas, oil, coal, and other minerals and all fissionable materials as may be found in such lands and the right to the use of the lands for extracting and removing same.

The authority herein contained shall expire on June 30, 1951, unless, prior to such expiration date, the dean of the Vermont Agricultural College shall have notified the Secretary of Agriculture of the acceptance of the lands and other property of the station under the terms of this act.

THE REPLACEMENT OF GENERAL MACARTHUR

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I have before me an editorial entitled "The Firing of MacArthur," published in the Washington Evening Star of today. I ask unanimous consent to have the editorial printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks, together with a cablegram which my colleague [Mr. JENNER] and I sent to General MacArthur, and also a press release on the same subject which I issued today.

There being no objection, the matters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Evening Star of April 11, 1951]

THE FIRING OF MACARTHUR

The dismissal of General MacArthur from his commands effectively asserts the authority of Mr. Truman as President and Commander in Chief. And when the matter is viewed only in this narrow focus, it does not appear that the President had any real alternative.

It is clear that General MacArthur had consistently and deliberately ignored or circumvented admonitions from his superior to hold his tongue. There is strong indication that he told Secretary of the Army Pace that he would continue to speak out on issues pertaining to far eastern policy in which he is in deep and fundamental disagreement with the President. In those circumstances, one of three things had to happen. General MacArthur could be relieved, he could resign, or the President could adopt General MacArthur's views as his own. The President chose to relieve the general, and it was not to be expected that Mr. Truman would adopt any other course.

But the firing of General MacArthur does nothing—absolutely nothing—to solve the main problem which brought about his dismissal. That problem remains on the Truman doorstep, and the people of this country should be very deeply concerned with what the President intends to do about it.

In his statement accompanying the announcement of the general's dismissal, Mr. Truman said that "full and vigorous debate on matters of national policy is a vital element in the constitutional system of our free democracy." That comment should be taken with a grain of salt, for the documents released by the White House make it clear that the administration has tried to silence or censor not only General MacArthur but all of our military and diplomatic representa-

tives. The intent was to prevent them from saying anything inconsistent with our national policy, and while there are obvious reasons for this the effect is to stifle full and vigorous debate by gagging all those who disagree with official policy. This is something that should be kept in mind during the furious controversy that will follow General MacArthur's dismissal, for it means that no official in active military or diplomatic service will be permitted to express his views if he happens to disagree with administration policy.

The firing of General MacArthur presumably disposes, for the time at least, of some of his differences with the President. Mr. Truman will continue his efforts to confine the war to Korea, to avoid a general engagement in Asia, and to concentrate our strength on shoring up the defenses of Western Europe. This is a policy that is advocated by most of our top military and diplomatic officials, and it is clamorously advocated by our associates in the UN. Once again, looked at in narrow focus, the policy, despite General MacArthur's contrary views, seems sound. To say the least, our rearmament program has not advanced to the point at which we could safely undertake a general war in the Far East.

But neither this aspect of the problem, nor the question of civilian versus diplomatic authority, can be divorced from the grim fact that we are at war in Korea. And the overriding question is how that war can be brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

It is with respect to this question that Gen. MacArthur's position is strong, and the President's is weak. For General MacArthur at least had a program which offered some hope of winning the Korean war. He wanted to attack the Chinese with air power in their Manchurian sanctuary, to blockade their ports, and, evidently, to make some use of Chiang Kai-shek's 600,000 troops on the island of Formosa. Such a policy might have failed, and certainly would have involved grave risks. But it was also a policy which might have brought victory in Korea.

What is Mr. Truman's policy in this respect? He is opposed to the MacArthur measures, but there is no indication that he has any idea as to what might be done to win the Korean war. Neither have our associates in the United Nations. They were willing to fight the North Koreans, but they have been backing away ever since the Chinese Communists entered the war. Some of them show signs of willingness to settle on any terms they can get—even on terms that would stultify our motives in going to war and that would sell out the South Koreans. These allies will bear close watching in the days to come.

It is not in Mr. Truman's character to embrace such a settlement. But events will force him to some kind of a decision, for the indications are that the war is entering upon a phase of intolerable stalemate. Our Army cannot be kept there forever. Neither is it conceivable that it can be withdrawn on terms that would amount to a betrayal of the South Korean people who have suffered so much in the name of high moral purpose. Before the President has resolved this thorny dilemma he may well come to envy the commander whom he has seen fit to relieve of all responsibility in the matter.

APRIL 11, 1951.

General of the Army DOUGLAS MACARTHUR,
Supreme Allied Headquarters,
Tokyo, Japan:

Since you have agreed to come to the United States to address a joint session of the Congress you are also cordially invited and expressly urged to come to Indiana and from this friendly and thoroughly American State tell the Nation and the world the facts concerning your participation in far-eastern hostilities and the facts which led to your



TRANSFER OF LANDS IN ADDISON COUNTY, VT., TO THE VERMONT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I rise to discuss a privileged matter.

Yesterday, following the call of the calendar, the Senate, on motion of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], passed Senate bill 271, to transfer certain lands in Addison County, Vt., to the Vermont Agricultural College.

These lands are owned by the United States. The bill provides that the transfer is to be made without cost to the State of Vermont. In other words, the lands, amounting to 942 acres, are to be given to the State of Vermont.

Unfortunately my plane from Chicago to Washington was several hours late yesterday, and I was therefore unable to be present during the consideration of the bill. Because I feel so strongly about the principle involved, a principle for which I have fought since 1946, and which calculations show has resulted in a saving of more than \$400,000,000 to the taxpayers of the country, I believe that further consideration should be given by the Senate to this measure. Therefore, I now move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which Senate bill 271 was passed. It is my understanding that the motion will lie on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion will be entered. It cannot be acted upon at this time.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I have listened carefully to the remarks of the Senator from Oregon. I agree completely with him when he says that he rises to discuss a personal matter.

There were two other bills on the calendar yesterday transferring land owned by the Federal Government to persons or agencies in other States. The Senator from Oregon had left word that he wished to object to any action on the bill transferring any land, under certain conditions, to the State of Vermont. He had not left any instructions to object to the transfer of any land to any of the other States. There was no opposition to the bill.

As I explained yesterday, the time element enters into this picture. I am not to blame; the State of Vermont is not to blame; the Department of Agriculture is not to blame if the Senator from Oregon absents himself from sessions of the Senate, either intentionally or unintentionally. I do not believe that any Member of the Senate has the right to hold up legislation, particularly legislation which affects all the people of the country, by the simple process of absenting himself from the Senate and leaving word that no action must be taken on a certain bill while he is away.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is not now debatable. The motion has been entered. Under the time limit under which the Senate is operating in connection with the consideration of Senate Resolution 79, the time is divided.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be allowed to proceed for half a minute to reply to the Senator from Vermont, because of the impression which he has left.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Senator may proceed.

Mr. MORSE. I am very sorry if the Senator from Vermont does not see the difference in principle between the other bills which were passed yesterday and his bill. The other bills which were passed yesterday conform exactly to what has become known as the Morse formula for the disposal of surplus property. I have no intention of violating that principle in the case of any bill, including a bill of the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. WILLIAMS subsequently said: Mr. President, do I correctly understand that the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] has filed a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate on yesterday passed Senate bill 271?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I wish to say that it had been my intention to file such a motion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That has already been done.

PRINTING OF ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE GIRL SCOUTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AS SEPARATE HOUSE DOCUMENTS

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, I report favorably, without amendment, House bill 3020, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 3020) to authorize the printing of the annual reports of the Girl Scouts of the United States of America as separate House documents.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the report will be received. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 1 OF 1951, RELATING TO RFC

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution (S. Res. 76) disapproving Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1951.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate is now considering Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1951, and, under the rule, 10 hours are to be devoted to its consideration. The time is to be equally divided between the proponents and the opponents, to be controlled by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] on behalf of the proponents of the resolution, and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN] on behalf of the opponents of the resolution. The Senator from Indiana is temporarily out of the Chamber, and in his absence the time under his control will be under the control of the minority leader, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY]. The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN] is temporarily absent, and in his absence the time will be controlled by his colleague the junior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT].

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] has expressed

a desire to have 20 minutes allotted to him. I, therefore, yield him 20 minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Virginia is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, at the outset I wish to commend the subcommittee of the Banking and Currency Committee, which is headed by the distinguished Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], for the very splendid job the subcommittee did in investigating the voluminous and intricate transactions of the Government's largest lending agency. As a result of that investigation, I hazard the opinion that there is not a single Member of the Senate who does not think either that the RFC has outlived its usefulness and need not further be continued, and may well be abolished, provided suitable arrangements can be made for loans to smaller war plants, or that the RFC should be reorganized.

The Senate does not have the privilege to vote today on the issue of abolishing the RFC, although, as I shall later point out in presenting the majority views of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, we are of the opinion that the adoption of the President's reorganization plan would materially handicap a future consideration of a bill to abolish the RFC.

While I am not a member of the Fulbright subcommittee on the RFC, I think I am reasonably conversant with the attitude of the members of the Banking and Currency Committee on the RFC, and feel safe in saying that there is not a single member of the Banking and Currency Committee who thinks the President's plan to reorganize the RFC is adequate. As a matter of fact, the distinguished chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee testified before the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments that he was going to support the reorganization plan as a choice between two evils, one evil being leaving the present five-man board as presently constituted under the cloud that has arisen, and very properly so, through the disclosures of the Fulbright committee, or making some change in it, pending further action by the Banking and Currency Committee on a permanent plan for reorganization.

Of the five members of the Fulbright subcommittee, when they reported to the full committee, all but one endorsed all the provisions of the Fulbright bill to reorganize the RFC, the exception being the distinguished Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], who said he did not favor a one-man administrator; that no bank was organized in such a way as to permit one man to loan the depositors' money; no corporation was organized without a board of directors to control what one man might do; and he did not think that in the business organization of the Government the lending of billions of dollars should be, under any reorganization plan, entrusted to the judgment of only one man.

Mr. President, we must also consider the history of the plan that is before us. I state that history chronologically:

On February 5, 1951, the Fulbright subcommittee filed its report on favoritism and influence in the RFC, Senate Report No. 76.

On February 8, 1951, 3 days after the filing of the subcommittee's report, the President was quoted at a White House press conference as criticizing the Fulbright subcommittee report as being "asinine."

On February 12, 1951, the President submitted the names of five incumbent members of the Board of Directors of the RFC for confirmation by the Senate.

On February 19, 1951, the President submitted Reorganization Plan No. 1 which would abolish the RFC Board, which only 7 days before the President had proposed be continued, by sending to the Senate, for confirmation, the names of the five incumbent members of the Board of Directors.

So the distinguished Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] submitted Senate Resolution No. 76 to disapprove the reorganization plan as recommended by the President.

Mr. President, I could not add any new arguments regarding the position of the majority of the committee on this issue, to those set forth in the majority report. A copy of that report is on the desk of each Senator, and I assume that, before the vote is taken, each Senator will read it.

Incidentally, let me say that I understand the Senate cannot vote today on the resolution because 10 hours are allowed for debate on it; but I would welcome the adoption of an unanimous-consent agreement which would provide for a vote at, let us say, 2 o'clock tomorrow—primarily because in the case of any resolution which requires for its adoption the affirmative votes of a constitutional majority, notice to all Members of the exact time when they are expected to be on the floor, ready to vote, should be given as far in advance as possible. I understand that except for Senators who are too ill to be in the Senate at any time this week, we may reasonably expect to have a full attendance of the Members of the Senate tomorrow. Therefore, I hope that before this day is over, a unanimous-consent agreement will be reached, fixing the time for the vote at a specific time tomorrow; and, offhand, I suggest 2 o'clock.

Mr. President, as I have said, I hope all Members of the Senate will read the majority report.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. BRICKER. Would the Senator from Virginia be agreeable to a unanimous-consent request to have the Senate vote on this question on Monday or Tuesday of next week? That would give us sufficient time, and I think possibly there would be a better attendance at that time than on tomorrow, for I know of several Senators who will not be present tomorrow.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, in response to the Senator's suggestion, let me say that I have never known of a

unanimous-consent agreement which would not result in inconveniencing some Member of the Senate.

Mr. BRICKER. Of course, that is true.

Mr. ROBERTSON. However, last week all Members of the Senate were put on notice that this week we had to vote on this resolution. At that time we overlooked the fact that the House had been in recess for 10 days, and that thus we would have 10 days more than we had previously anticipated, before the resolution would have to be voted on. We had thought that action on the resolution would have to be completed prior to April 20. Now we understand that we could take 10 days more than that.

However, I would not be in a position to indicate approval of the Senator's suggestion to put off the vote until next week. I think we would be likely to run into more difficulties by doing that than may reasonably be anticipated if we attempt to vote tomorrow.

In any event, it may be pointed out that if we cannot obtain unanimous consent to have the vote taken at a certain time, within 10 hours we shall have to vote.

Therefore, I think it would be futile to ask the opponents of the resolution to let this matter go over until next week, because I am satisfied that if we did that, they would say, "Thank you so much, but we want to vote tomorrow."

Mr. BRICKER. I think the time for voting on the resolution could be put over by motion, let me say, if the Senator will yield further. However, I understand that an agreement is being worked out.

Mr. ROBERTSON. That is beyond my jurisdiction.

Mr. President, I merely wish to give the summary of the conclusions of the majority of the committee, who are taking the position that Resolution 76 should be adopted:

First, the plan would not restore public confidence in the RFC. I have already mentioned the fact that there is not a single member of the Banking and Currency Committee who is satisfied with the plan. There is not a single member of the Banking and Currency Committee who does not desire, as soon as we can get to it, to formulate a better plan, because everyone knows that simply removing five members of the Board of Directors of the RFC and putting one man in their place will not cure all the defects which were developed by the splendid investigation conducted by the distinguished Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT].

Second, adoption of the reorganization plan would be but a temporary expedient—for the reasons I have just mentioned.

Moreover—third—such action might deter or indefinitely postpone the permanent reorganization which is urgently needed.

Fourth, any semblance of bipartisanship in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would be destroyed by the plan, if it were to go into effect.

Fifth, appointment of an administrator to an indefinite term, subject to

accountability only to the President, would gravely weaken the control of Congress over the RFC.

Sixth, the plan, by abolishing the present five-man board of directors, violates the time-tested principle that collective judgment should govern the lending of money.

Seventh, allowing Cabinet officers to delegate subordinates to represent them on the so-called loan policy board would nullify the effectiveness of the board.

Eighth, the proposed review board would provide no effective check on the Administrator's powers in connection with granting or denying loans.

Ninth, plan No. 1 is in conflict with the Hoover Commission's recommendations affecting the RFC.

Those, in summary, Mr. President, are the reasons which are stated more at length in the full majority report.

Now, Mr. President, I wish to turn briefly to another matter.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Virginia has the floor.

REPLACEMENT OF GENERAL MACARTHUR

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I wish to discuss now another matter which confronts us in this grave emergency. I can well understand why the people of the Nation feel confused and frustrated and why there is so much lack of unity in the Nation at a time when unity is so greatly and so urgently needed. The people have been disturbed by the disclosures of the Fulbright subcommittee in regard to the RFC. The people have been disturbed about the participation of big-time criminals in metropolitan government and in racketeering schemes by which they are illegally collecting billions of dollars from what we may term "suckers." And on yesterday the people became more disturbed and confused than ever before in recent months when they picked up the newspapers and learned that a smoldering disagreement between the Commander in Chief and his most famous general had reached the point where the Commander in Chief had said to the general, "Your usefulness is at an end, and you shall be replaced by another general in all of your various commands."

I should be less than frank, Mr. President, did I not admit that that greatly disturbed me. It has also disturbed a great many other people in our Nation. What began as a police action, and, as we thought, on a relatively minor scale, against an under-rated North Korean Army, turned out to be a major war in Korea, with casualties already exceeding 50,000, and exceeding, I believe, for the same length of time, the casualties during the first year of World War II.

Mr. President, 4 days before the announcement was made in the press that there had been an open breach between the Commander in Chief of all of our defense agencies, on the one hand, and the United Nations Commander in the Korean theater of operations, there was a very thoughtful editorial published in the Christian Science Monitor on the fundamental issue involved. I have fre-



UNITED STATES MORGAN HORSE FARM

APRIL 13, 1951.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 1149]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1149) to authorize the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of certain lands in Addison County, Vt., for agricultural purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 2, line 7, strike out the sentence beginning on line 7 and ending on line 12, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

Deeds to the property conveyed pursuant to this Act shall contain (1) a provision providing that the property shall revert to the United States if the property is used for any purpose other than for the benefit of agriculture, and (2) a reservation to the United States of all gas, oil, coal, and other minerals and fissionable materials as may be found in such lands and the right to use the lands for extracting and removing same.

This bill authorizes the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of the United States Morgan horse farm located in Addison County, town of Weybridge, Vt., comprising 942.42 acres, together with certain personal property. The real and personal property are to be transferred without cost, upon acceptance by the Vermont Agricultural College, but such properties are to be transferred upon the express condition that they are to be used by the Vermont Agricultural College for the benefit of agriculture. Deeds to the property conveyed under the authority conferred by this bill are to contain (1) a provision providing that the property shall revert to the United States if the property is used for any purpose other than for the benefit of agriculture, and (2) a reservation to the United States of all gas, oil, coal, and other minerals and fissionable materials as may be found in such lands, with the right to use the lands for extracting and removing same.

The authority contained in the bill authorizing the transfer of such properties expires on June 30, 1951, unless prior to such date the Vermont Agricultural College shall have notified the Secretary of Agriculture of the acceptance of the properties under the terms of this act.

A report submitted by the Department of Agriculture recommending the enactment of this legislation is attached hereto and made a part of this report.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, February 9, 1951.

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. COOLEY: This is in reply to your request of January 30, 1951, for a report on H. R. 1149, a bill to authorize the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of certain lands in Addison County, Vt., for agricultural purposes.

This bill authorizes the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of the United States Morgan horse farm at Middlebury, Vt., comprising 942.42 acres, together with certain personal property. All gas, oil, coal, or other mineral deposits or fissionable material are reserved to the United States as well as the right to use the land to remove them. The bill limits to June 30, 1951, the time during which the college may notify the Secretary of Agriculture of the acceptance of the lands and other property.

About half of this land was donated to the United States in 1907 by Col. Joseph Battell. In the deed he stated that he hoped the lands would be used primarily to encourage the breeding of Morgan horses. The other half of the land was purchased in 1917 from Middlebury College. The land has been used for agricultural research, principally for research on horses.

The 1951 budget estimates provided for the closing of research on horses at the United States Morgan horse farm and included such funds as were considered sufficient for the orderly closing of the station by December 31, 1950. However, the General Appropriation Act, 1951, contained funds for closing the station not later than June 30, 1951. The conference report on the bill (H. Rept. No. 2991) stated on page 29 under amendment No. 172 in part:

"The amount appropriated includes \$19,000 proposed by the Senate to enable the Department to continue operations of the Morgan horse farm until the State legislature can consider a proposal for State of Vermont to take it over. It is agreed unanimously by the conferees of both Houses that this activity must be disposed of by the end of the fiscal year 1951."

The Vermont Agricultural College has expressed interest in obtaining this land for agricultural purposes. It is anticipated that the Vermont State Legislature will consider the matter of transfer of the property at its 1951 session.

It is desirable that the transfer of the station to the Vermont Agricultural College be authorized as soon as possible in order that transfer can be made at once if the Vermont State Legislature provides funds for the college to operate the station and to permit the Department to withdraw as soon as possible in accordance with the wishes of the Congress. In the event the college does not take over the station it should be closed at once to conserve funds.

H. R. 1149 is similar to S. 4235, Eighty-first Congress, and S. 271, Eighty-second Congress, on which this Department has made favorable reports.

Passage of the bill is recommended.

Approval of the bill would not entail any additional expense to the Department.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that from the standpoint of the program of the President there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Secretary.

Union Calendar No. 87

82^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1149

[Report No. 324]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 8, 1951

Mr. PROUTY introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

APRIL 13, 1951

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To authorize the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of certain lands in Addison County, Vermont, for agricultural purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed
4 to transfer and convey to the Vermont Agricultural College,
5 a State-owned corporation, upon acceptance by said agricul-
6 tural college, without cost, the real property comprising nine
7 hundred forty-two and forty-two one-hundredths acres, more
8 or less, of the United States Morgan Horse Farm located in
9 Addison County, town of Weybridge, Vermont, and such
10 of the personal property of this station as may be agreed

1 upon, in writing, by the Secretary of Agriculture and the
2 dean of the Vermont Agricultural College. Such real and
3 personal property and research records shall be transferred
4 upon the express condition that they shall be used by the
5 Vermont Agricultural College for the benefit of agriculture
6 for such period as may be agreed upon by the Secretary,
7 and the said college at the time of transfer. ~~Deeds to the~~
8 ~~property conveyed pursuant to this Act shall contain a~~
9 ~~reservation to the United States of all gas, oil, coal, and~~
10 ~~other minerals and all fissionable materials as may be found~~
11 ~~in such lands and the right to use of the lands for extracting~~
12 ~~and removing same. Deeds to the property conveyed pursu-~~
13 ~~ant to this Act shall contain (1) a provision providing that~~
14 ~~the property shall revert to the United States if the property~~
15 ~~is used for any purpose other than for the benefit of agri-~~
16 ~~culture, and (2) a reservation to the United States of all~~
17 ~~gas, oil, coal, and other minerals and fissionable materials~~
• 18 ~~as may be found in such lands and the right to use the lands~~
19 ~~for extracting and removing same.~~

20 The authority herein contained shall expire on June
21 30, 1951, unless, prior to such expiration date, the dean
22 of the Vermont Agricultural College shall have notified the
23 Secretary of Agriculture of the acceptance of the lands and
24 other property of the station under the terms of this Act.

Union Calendar No. 87

82D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1149

[Report No. 324]

A BILL

To authorize the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of certain lands in Addison County, Vermont, for agricultural purposes.

By Mr. PROUTY

JANUARY 8, 1951

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

APRIL 13, 1951

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

TRANSFER OF LANDS IN ADDISON COUNTY, VT., TO THE VERMONT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to consideration of the motion entered by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] yesterday asking for reconsideration of the votes by which Senate bill 271 was passed.

Mr. MCFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. MCFARLAND. I hope the Senator from Vermont will not press his motion. I told the distinguished minority leader [Mr. WHERRY] that the Senate would not have before it any unfinished business, so his resolution would come up automatically on Tuesday, and there would be nothing in its way. I hope the distinguished Senator from Vermont will not insist on making the motion.

I assure the Senator from Vermont that I will cooperate with him in having his motion considered at an early date. While it would not result in breaking faith on my part if the motion were made, I repeat, that I told the minority leader there would be no unfinished business today. Again I say I hope the Senator from Vermont will not insist on his motion.

Mr. AIKEN. If the Senator from Vermont can have assurance of the cooperation of the Senator from Arizona in bringing up the motion some time Tuesday I shall withhold my motion. I do not insist that the matter come up before the Wherry resolution is considered.

Mr. MCFARLAND. I would not want to make a definite statement, for there is another matter which should be considered, but I assure the Senator from Vermont that I will help him in his effort to have his motion agreed to at an early date.

Mr. AIKEN. The reason I wish to have the motion acted upon quickly is that there are only a few days left in which action can be taken, if it is to be effective.

Mr. MCFARLAND. How long?

Mr. AIKEN. Between 2 and 3 weeks. So far as I know, aside from that of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] there is very little opposition, if any, to the bill, which has been pending for some time. Since the Senator from Oregon has resorted to parliamentary tactics in order to delay final action on the bill, if he can delay it a few days more he will force abandonment of this research station, and force the sale of 25 or 30 of the most beautiful horses that exist in the United States. We do not want that done if there is any possible way by which the State of Vermont and the Department of Agriculture can work out some means of continuing this station on a cooperative basis. But it is necessary that the bill be passed. So far as I know this is the last research station for horses left in the United States.

Mr. MCFARLAND. I assure the Senator I will cooperate with him in having his motion brought up before the time expires.

Mr. AIKEN. Then, I shall be glad to cooperate with the majority leader and let the matter go over until next week.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Vermont withdraws his motion.

REPLACEMENT OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

Mr. CAIN obtained the floor.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

Mr. CAIN. Certainly.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, on April 11, I submitted Senate Concurrent Resolution 24. Inasmuch as no action has been taken on the concurrent resolution, I now ask whether it is in order for me to modify the resolution without obtaining unanimous consent for that purpose.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator may do so by unanimous consent.

Mr. WHERRY. Then, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to modify the concurrent resolution by striking out the preamble, which includes all the "whereas."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Senator from Nebraska will be permitted to modify his resolution by striking out the preamble; it is so ordered.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Chair.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield, if unanimous consent is given for the purpose, in order that I may make a few remarks and may make an insertion in the RECORD, if it is understood that in doing so the Senator from Washington will not lose the floor?

Mr. CAIN. Let me inquire how long the Senator from Kansas will need for that purpose.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Not more than 4 or 5 minutes, at most.

Mr. CAIN. Then, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to yield for as long as 10 minutes to the Senator from Kansas without losing my right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STENNIS in the chair). Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The Senator from Kansas may proceed.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, the action of the President in replacing Gen. Douglas MacArthur a few days ago has shocked the entire country. The evidence of that fact has been referred to today on this floor, and I am sure it will be apparent for many days to come.

My office, as well as the office of every other Senator, I am sure, has been swamped with telegrams and telephone calls. They have come to me from all sections of my State. They are not the pressure type of communications. The people are exceedingly disturbed about the action of the President in dismissing Gen. Douglas MacArthur. Those who have communicated with me by telegram or letter are so disturbed that in some cases their statements would not be permitted to be repeated in the Senate Chamber, under the rules of the Senate. In the main, the telegrams and letters represent the serious thoughts of

hundreds and hundreds of the people of my State. Their messages are sincere. They indicate an aroused public sentiment the like of which I have never experienced, either during my service in the Senate or during the time when I was privileged to serve as chief executive of my State. The telegrams and letters express the definite feeling that the so-called deals which have been made are not good for our country.

Mr. President, the memories of the people of the United States are not short. The people are in no mood to forget some of the secret deals of yesterday and how we are now paying for such things.

The people are not convinced that the decision to dismiss General MacArthur was made in Washington, D. C., alone. We have not been given the entire truth that is behind General MacArthur's dismissal, Mr. President.

When public trust and public confidence are shaken because of a feeling that dangerous and harmful secret deals and secret transactions have been made—which I fear is the case today—the effect and the result are serious in regard to the future of our Nation and its institutions.

I wish to mention an article which appeared in the Washington Post under date of April 12. The article is entitled "MacArthur: The Story Behind the Story," and is by Walter Winchell. I shall read a portion of the article:

The greatest scandal in American history is now out in the open. The scandal is not the dismissal of General MacArthur; it is the foreign policy which made it inevitable. General MacArthur and Secretary Acheson are only symbols in a titanic struggle going on behind the scenes. The forces which caused MacArthur's dismissal are not in Washington. They are in London. The administration, faced with a break-up of the Atlantic Pact by Great Britain unless it appeases Red China, took the step of double appeasement (of both Moscow and London) by firing MacArthur.

Mr. President, I say very frankly that on many occasions I have read this columnist's articles and have bitterly disagreed with him. However, when I read the article to which I now refer, and when I consider the reasoning behind it and the basic information which must have justified its assembly and printing, so that it might go out all over the length and breadth of the land, I believe the article portrays a dangerous condition and development in our country, and that the American people do not have the full facts and the truth in regard to what is back of this situation.

So I am scarcely surprised by the great volume of communications which all Senators have received from their States during the past few days as a result of the aroused feelings of the people when they suspect that something sinister which is not truly reflected in Washington is back of the dismissal of General MacArthur.

Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the entire article to which I referred be printed at this point in the body of the RECORD, as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WALTER WINCHELL IN NEW YORK

MACARTHUR: THE STORY BEHIND THE STORY

The greatest scandal in American history is now out in the open. The scandal is not the dismissal of General MacArthur; it is the foreign policy which made it inevitable. General MacArthur and Secretary Acheson are only symbols in a titanic struggle going on behind the scenes. The forces which caused MacArthur's dismissal are not in Washington. They are in London. The administration, faced with the break-up of the Atlantic Pact by Great Britain unless it appeases Red China, took the step of double appeasement (of both Moscow and London) by firing MacArthur.

These are the facts: Secretary Acheson, as recently as last summer, attempted to honor his secret commitment to Great Britain to recognize Red China and admit her to the United Nations. He is on record as stating we would not veto Red China if she succeeded in getting a majority vote. Great Britain, as Red China's floor leader, attempted to get that majority. As another step, Secretary Acheson initiated a deliberate program to play down the importance of Formosa. Senator KNOWLAND, of California, produced documentary evidence that Secretary Acheson had secretly instructed all State Department policymakers to minimize the strategic importance of Formosa. In short, the Chinese Nationalist Government, by secret agreement between the United States and Britain, was to be thrown to the wolves. American public opinion stopped this also. MacArthur, of course, opposed it throughout.

The President and Secretary Acheson, until public opinion reversed them, took the view that since Asia has no industry that continent would never be a factor in the next war. The Acheson formula called for the virtual abandonment of Asia. It was, of course, heavily supported by those who believe communism can be appeased. The American public did not subscribe to the view. It became impossible for the administration to force its secret agreement through the Senate. After practically declaring Korea could not be defended, the President ordered the troops in when Acheson's appeasement failed again. The same action followed in Indochina. After refusing arms, the President sent them.

The reason Great Britain is desperate is that Red China is even more so. The whole of South China is in a virtual state of insurrection. Guerrillas to the extent of more than a million are in operation on the Chinese mainland. Until Formosa is liquidated, until Chiang's army is out of existence, Red China will always be on the brink of civil war. The Reds realize this so much that they are prepared to vacate South China, if attacked there. Thus, Formosa and Chiang Kai-shek are at the heart of the Far East question and not Korea. MacArthur favors using him. Acheson's commitments to Great Britain forbid it. As an example, a shipment of rubber is being loaded at Singapore. Destination, the Red forces.

MacArthur, contrary to the general impression, is within his rights even as a soldier in defying the President. His oath is to the Constitution and to the men under his command. If he deems the orders of his superiors in conflict with them, he is under a duty to make known his objections. The President, by the same token, has a right to relieve him, but he cannot punish. Under the Constitution, General MacArthur cannot be dishonorably dismissed from the United States Army for adhering to his oath to the Constitution as he sees it.

It is well that the struggle is at last out in the open. The deadlock of the forces

behind the scene was strangling the Nation. Because the truth is that while MacArthur has just been relieved by the President, the United States Senate has long ago dismissed Secretary Acheson for all practical purposes. Acheson is Secretary of State in title only by whim of the President and not by will of the people. Both the Democratic and Republican Senate leaderships have repudiated him. They have put all foreign nations on notice that the Secretary is without power to reach any agreement without their consent, and that consent is not forthcoming.

As recently as last week, Acheson's Voice of America appropriations was cut 90 percent, which is a repeated demand that he resign. Nor is the rebellion against Acheson confined to the Senate. General Eisenhower has abruptly ended the efforts of Secretary Acheson to name his political advisers. The ECA Administration, the Marshall plan—ignores the State Department, to its intense rage—and carries on its own foreign policy. Since this bureau deals out the goods it has far higher prestige than the State Department. Its domestic policy is very clear: It avoids Acheson because it doesn't want its appropriation cut, too. Thus, the United States has three foreign policies—one military, one economic, and the third, a poor loser, the diplomatic one.

It is not the struggle between MacArthur and Acheson which is paramount. The first consideration is the welfare of the Nation. Paradoxically, General MacArthur has been relieved but not dismissed with dishonor. Secretary Acheson has been dismissed, practically with dishonor by the United States Senate, but has not been relieved by the President. It is only natural therefore, that the Nation itself is dividing into two camps.

By purely objective reporting standards, the country has never been so divided since Fort Sumter. All thinking Americans must realize the division within the Nation is far far more serious than any personality involved. General MacArthur's removal has its chief meaning in its political repercussions. General Ridgway is an able soldier; he is capable of carrying on the command. But the blocking of the President and Acheson by the Senate has resulted in the stoppage of universal military training and general desire to limit the personalities of the administration as much as possible. In this, the Congress as a whole reflects the will of the American people. They simply will not trust their sons to State Department policies under Secretary Acheson. Experts call them reversals when leaders contradict themselves in diplomacy. But reporters call them massacres when it happens on the battlefield.

The administration would never have fired MacArthur if left to itself. The mighty pressure necessary to dismiss the General came from the west—and not from the east. It is this simple. London blackmailed the White House with threats of breaking up the Atlantic Alliance. The White House caved in. The great struggle between the President and the Senate has reached final show-down. It is the Senate's move. In removing General MacArthur the President has defied the Senate to impeach Secretary Acheson. It is put up or shut up now.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield to me for a few moments?

Mr. CAIN. I yield, with the same understanding as before.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for April 11, during the course of the debate relative to the removal of General MacArthur, the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] had the following to say—and I now read from page 3751 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

And, Mr. President, I believe he is just as mistaken now as he was when he led the Armed Forces of this Nation down Pennsylvania Avenue and fought the battle of Anacostia Flats against the veterans of World War I, who were here to petition their Government for help.

Mr. President, I was very sorry that the Senator from Oklahoma in his desire to attack General MacArthur, a distinguished soldier of our Nation, saw fit to refer to that situation in a way which was disparaging to General MacArthur. For that reason, and for the information of all Members of the Senate and the American public, who may have forgotten the episode, I now ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, the official release of the War Department, dated August 3, 1932, dealing in detail with the so-called bonus march.

There being no objection, the release was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 3, 1932.

The Honorable Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, today issued the following statement:

"Owing to the apparently deliberate propaganda and misrepresentations that are being circulated concerning the recent so-called bonus marchers' riots in Washington, I have deemed it my duty to make a candid statement of the facts to the public.

"The facts are:

"1. That groups of men aggregating in all about 12,000 came to Washington to prevail upon Congress to appropriate from the Federal Treasury approximately \$2,500,000,000 for the payment of bonuses.

"2. The purpose of these marchers, as stated by themselves, was to intimidate, coerce, and compel the Congress to make appropriations for them. As long as the marchers contented themselves with orderly assembly and proper petition and intemperate speeches, they were unmolested.

"3. Before adjournment the Congress had definitely declined to appropriate the \$2,500,000,000 from an already depleted Treasury. Before adjournment Congress also authorized the payment of railway fares and subsistence for the genuine veterans who wished to go home. Congress also authorized loans to be made to States to care for those in need in their home States. Of the veterans then in Washington, more than 5,500 took advantage of the provision made by Congress for their transportation and went home.

"4. Prior to the evacuation of the genuine veterans, inspection of the camp enrollment showed that approximately one-third of those present were not veterans; had not served in any capacity during the World War. Of the veterans present approximately one-fourth were already receiving compensation from the Veterans' Bureau. Those who were not veterans, and many veterans themselves, became more and more under the influence of the number of so-called Red, radical agitators after many of the genuine veterans had left. As the number remaining in Washington decreased, the proportion of the agitators was greater than it had been in the beginning.

"5. A number of the marchers had entered the area south of Pennsylvania Avenue and occupied some old buildings that were scheduled to be demolished to give way to new buildings to be built under the construction program authorized by Congress. This new construction was designed to give employment to the unemployed in Washington and vicinity. When the Treasury Department

82^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1149

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 17, 1951

Ordered to lie on the table

AN ACT

To authorize the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of certain lands in Addison County, Vermont, for agricultural purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed
4 to transfer and convey to the Vermont Agricultural College,
5 a State-owned corporation, upon acceptance by said agricul-
6 tural college, without cost, the real property comprising nine
7 hundred forty-two and forty-two one-hundredths acres, more
8 or less, of the United States Morgan Horse Farm located in
9 Addison County, town of Weybridge, Vermont, and such
10 of the personal property of this station as may be agreed

1 upon, in writing, by the Secretary of Agriculture and the
2 dean of the Vermont Agricultural College. Such real and
3 personal property and research records shall be transferred
4 upon the express condition that they shall be used by the
5 Vermont Agricultural College for the benefit of agriculture
6 for such period as may be agreed upon by the Secretary,
7 and the said college at the time of transfer. Deeds to the
8 property conveyed pursuant to this Act shall contain (1) a
9 provision providing that the property shall revert to the
10 United States if the property is used for any purpose other
11 than for the benefit of agriculture, and (2) a reservation to
12 the United States of all gas, oil, coal, and other minerals
13 and fissionable materials as may be found in such lands and
14 the right to use the lands for extracting and removing same.

15 The authority herein contained shall expire on June 30,
16 1951, unless, prior to such expiration date, the dean of the
17 Vermont Agricultural College shall have notified the Secre-
18 tary of Agriculture of the acceptance of the lands and other
19 property of the station under the terms of this Act.

Passed the House of Representatives April 17, 1951.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

To authorize the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of certain lands in Addison County, Vermont, for agricultural purposes.

APRIL 17, 1951

Ordered to lie on the table

kel submarine armada—a fleet which dwarfs the pre-Pearl Harbor Japanese sub squadrons. What I am specifically proposing now is one of the following alternatives:

1. An executive session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at which such executive-legislative consultation may take place; and/or

2. A joint executive session between the Senate and House Foreign Relations Committees; and/or

3. An executive session of the entire United States Senate. I recognize that the latter alternative would be the most difficult and precedent-making of all, since it has never been tried in American parliamentary history. I firmly feel, however, that on critical situations like this, we might very well follow to some extent the British practice of bringing in Cabinet officials as well as their assistants from the scene and questioning them in detail.

While I recognize that such a system is possibly open to abuse, I feel that it could be very constructive. If your Department does not feel that it can endorse the latter suggestion, I will not press it, but I trust that it will at least go along with the idea of an executive session of the Foreign Relations Committee. I hope that the Department will not regard my recommendation as premature; it seems to me too many constructive requests like this have been stalled too often. I do not feel this consultation would in any way embarrass us in connection with any negotiations under way. I want us to secure quite soon an over-all review of our situation in the Far East, an understanding of what legislation you will be suggesting, what appropriations—military, point 4, economic rehabilitation, and so forth. I am particularly anxious moreover that we hear directly from people who have been right on the scent in the Far East rather than at Washington posts alone.

I do not feel that this subject could be handled by the Far Eastern Subcommittee of our Foreign Relations Committee alone. I feel that the problem is so big and so crucial to America's future that it should be held in full committee. I urge the Department to heed my appeal this time and not to procrastinate. I urge it to cable its representatives in the Far East that they will be expected to return at a specified date to give us an accounting of their actions, a firsthand report of their observations, as well as their formal and informal suggestions.

Finally, may I say, that I do not expect to comment on this subject publicly until I hear from you.

Thanking you, and looking forward to your reply, I am,

Sincerely yours,

ALEXANDER WILEY.

TRANSFER OF LANDS IN ADDISON COUNTY, VT., TO THE VERMONT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—MOTION TO RECONSIDER

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, on April 12, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] entered a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the Senate passed Senate bill 271, to authorize the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of certain lands in Addison County, Vt., for agricultural purposes.

As I have previously explained, the time element enters very strongly into this matter, for the Senate bill, which was passed by the Senate without objection, during the calendar call, would naturally go to the House of Representatives. However, it is being held up by the motion of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] to have the Senate reconsider its vote on the bill.

So I should like to obtain, without delay, a decision by the Senate on this matter.

I now move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the motion of the Senator from Oregon to reconsider the vote whereby Senate bill 271 was passed.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. First, let me say that I do not wish to detain the Senator from Vermont or delay action on the motion to reconsider. However, it is a fact that there are two resolutions which automatically will come before the Senate during the morning hour. Let me inquire whether we have yet reached that point in the morning hour.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Parliamentarian advises the Chair that after 1 o'clock it is in order to consider any motion.

The motion of the Senator from Vermont is not debatable. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, let me inquire whether the Senator from Vermont wishes to have this matter acted on without first having a quorum call or without having the Senator from Oregon on the floor.

Mr. AIKEN. I do not care. The Senator from Oregon has already delayed this bill several times by not being on the floor of the Senate, and my patience is about played out. Unless action on the bill is completed within the next few days, it will be futile for the Senate to act on it.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to ask unanimous consent that the distinguished Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON] be permitted to submit a resolution which he would like to do, during the morning hour, and then have the motion of the Senator from Vermont entertained at the conclusion of that matter.

Mr. AIKEN. Let me inquire how long that would take?

Mr. WHERRY. I do not think it would take very long.

Mr. AIKEN. The reason why I am asking to have the motion to reconsider taken up now is that it is possible that a companion bill will be passed by the House this afternoon. If the Senate rejects the motion to reconsider, then I would ask to have the bill sent to the House of Representatives immediately, so that in the House of Representatives the Senate bill might be substituted for the House bill.

Mr. WHERRY. That is fine, but would the Senator object if I were to ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be temporarily laid aside, until the distinguished Senator from New Jersey had obtained a vote on his resolution, which I think would not require very much time, and then let the motion to reconsider become the pending question? If there is objection—

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, so far as I know there are not more than two or three Senators who object to the bill which was passed by the Senate. There may be others, but if so, I do not know

of them. I thought we might dispose of it quickly.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I would like to yield. The motion, however, is not debatable, and I therefore cannot.

Mr. WHERRY. I ask unanimous consent that immediately following disposition of the resolution, which automatically comes up in the morning hour, the distinguished Senator from Vermont be permitted to call up the motion of the Senator from Oregon to reconsider the vote by which S. 271 was passed.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. FLANDERS. Is a motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider in order at this moment?

Mr. WHERRY. It is.

Mr. FLANDERS. I move that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised by the Parliamentarian that it would first be necessary to bring before the Senate the motion to reconsider.

Mr. FLANDERS. Do I correctly understand the Chair to say that it would first be necessary to bring before the Senate the motion to reconsider?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes; to vote on the motion of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] to consider the motion to reconsider. Does the Senator from Vermont object?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont has the floor.

Mr. AIKEN. Do I correctly understand that the motion which I have made would in the regular order follow immediately the disposition of the resolution in which the Senator from New Jersey is interested?

Mr. WHERRY. It would become the pending question, according to my understanding.

Mr. AIKEN. With that understanding, I have no objection.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the Senator from Alabama was not on the floor at the time the Senator from Vermont made his request. Exactly what was the Senator's request?

Mr. AIKEN. That the Senate proceed to consider the motion made by the Senator from Oregon to reconsider the vote by which Senate bill 271 was passed.

Mr. HILL. I may say to the distinguished Senator from Vermont that I very much regret to object to any motion which the Senator from Vermont makes, or in any way to impede anything he wishes to do. But, in the absence of the distinguished majority leader, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCFARLAND], I feel it my duty to object, for this reason. The Senator from Arizona—

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit, I may say that I discussed this matter with the acting majority leader before making the motion. Assurance was given. If the Sen-

ator will read the Record of last week, he will find that the Senator from Arizona said he would help me get this question up at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. HILL. The Senator from Arizona advised me that there was a desire to take up another bill, following the morning hour.

Mr. AIKEN. I have made the motion. Time is of the essence.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I withdraw the unanimous-consent request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion made by the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. Do I have the floor in my own right?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No. The motion is not debatable. Objection can be made to its immediate consideration.

Mr. AIKEN. The motion to reconsider was made by the Senator from Oregon at a time when it was not debatable.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state the inquiry.

Mr. MORSE. I was in the restaurant eating my lunch when I was notified that the Senator from Vermont was making a motion of some kind on the floor of the Senate. I do not know what the motion was. Will the presiding officer please advise me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is to consider the motion of the Senator from Oregon to reconsider the vote whereby Senate bill 271 was passed.

Mr. MORSE. I have no objection to considering my motion. I hope we can have a debate of the issue on the merits.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, the Senator from Oregon moved to reconsider, at a time when it was improper to debate his motion. I think the regular order of business should stand—not that I am unwilling to debate the motion, but I merely want to point out that when the Senator from Oregon made his motion recently, it was at a time when the motion was not debatable.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I may say to my good friend from Vermont that, under the rules of the Senate, I simply served notice that I was filing a motion, to be taken up at such time as we might be able to proceed to debate it. Had I not done so within the time limit, I would have been unable to make my motion. I simply followed the rules of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Vermont.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the motion of Mr. MORSE to reconsider the vote whereby Senate bill 271 to transfer to Vermont Agricultural College certain lands in Addison County, Vt., for agricultural purposes, was passed.

Mr. MORSE obtained the floor.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. MORSE. I yield for a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, is it not correct that the morning hour has not yet been concluded, and that this motion is debatable until the conclusion of the morning hour?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The consideration of the pending question may proceed beyond 2 o'clock.

Mr. WHERRY. If that be the case, I am wondering whether, in the event debate proceeded beyond 2 o'clock, the distinguished Senator from Oregon would object to laying the matter aside temporarily, now that it is before the Senate, to allow the distinguished Senator from New Jersey to proceed with the consideration of the resolution in which he is interested.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. The resolution is not at all controversial.

Mr. WHERRY. It is not controversial, and I think that would conclude the business of the morning hour. I make the request, conditioned upon the understanding that the Senator from Oregon would not thereby lose his rights to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. MORSE. Reserving the right to object, I desire to explain the parliamentary situation in which I find myself. When this particular bill was passed on April 11, I was not present. I expected to be here for that session, but my plane was 2 hours late in arriving. I arrived about 1 hour after the bill had been passed.

The bill, as I shall say in the course of my argument, runs counter to a very long-established policy which I have maintained on the floor of the Senate in regard to the disposal of Federal property.

I now have the floor in my own right, Mr. President, which will afford me ample opportunity—and it will take some time—for me to present my position on the merits of this principle. I am not going to yield the floor, if to do so would in anywise jeopardize my full opportunity to set forth my position on the merits of this issue. I am advised by the Parliamentarian that it would be possible, of course, if a Senator obtained the floor ahead of me, to move to lay my motion on the table, a motion which would not be debatable, and which would mean that the Senate would then come to a vote indirectly on the merits of this matter, without the record having been made in opposition to the bill of the Senator from Vermont.

Therefore, I want to make it very clear that, although I am most desirous of cooperating in every way possible in the consideration of the resolution offered by the Senator from New Jersey, I am not going to do it, unless we can have an iron-clad unanimous-consent agreement which will leave no room at all for doubt that, following the disposition of the Senator's resolution, the junior Senator from Oregon shall have the right to the floor and shall have the

right to complete his argument in opposition to the bill of the Senator from Vermont. In the absence of any such unanimous-consent agreement, I now propose, Mr. President, to proceed to discuss this matter.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I request such a unanimous-consent agreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska has already requested such an agreement.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon, yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. In order to comply with the very words of the Senator from Oregon, I shall modify the request to make it an iron-clad unanimous-consent agreement that all the rights of the Senator be preserved, as he has indicated and requested.

Mr. McMAHON. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection has been made.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I shall be as brief as I can and, at the same time, try to do justice to what I think is the very important principle which is involved.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield for a question, if I may do so without losing my right to the floor, but I shall not yield for anything except a question.

Mr. THYE. I wondered if the Senator would yield to me for approximately 12 minutes, because I wish to make a statement regarding the St. Lawrence seaway. After I have made the statement, I wish to return to the Appropriations Committee to attend an important hearing. I feel that unless I can receive such consent I shall have to remain in the Senate until the discussion and debate have been concluded.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I should like to accommodate my friend from Minnesota, but I think there are some other courtesies involved. I have to proceed in the morning hour. I am sure there will be an adequate discussion of the issues which I shall raise. Although I disagree with my good friend from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] on this issue, nevertheless I think he also is entitled to every possible courtesy from the Senator from Oregon in regard to the use of the time. I hope the Senator from Minnesota will understand the position in which I find myself, as I decline to yield for the purpose which he states.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOEV in the chair). The Senator from Oregon declines to yield.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the bill which is under consideration has become known as the Mormon horse farm bill. It is a bill offered by the two Senators from Vermont which seeks to give a State agricultural college in Vermont a piece of Federal property which has become known as the Federal Government's Morgan horse farm.

As I stated recently, if I had permitted sentiment to control me in this matter, with my well-known background of raising horses for some 30 years, I certainly would not have raised my voice in opposition to the bill. But I have tried to

do what I considered to be my duty in the premises since 1946; I have tried to be consistent; I have tried to uphold a principle which I think it very important, namely, that Federal property belonging to all the taxpayers of the country, once it gets into the so-called surplus-property classification, should not be given away, either to a city, a county, a State, or to a public body within a State, without fair compensation.

I want the RECORD to show the history by which the so-called Morse formula came into being. As a member of the Armed Services Committee, I became concerned about the tendency of Members of Congress to introduce bills in both branches of the Congress proposing to give away Federal military property.

The subject was considered by the Armed Services Committee, and a subcommittee composed of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], and the junior Senator from Oregon was appointed to go into the whole question of the disposal of surplus military property. There came forth a formula which has become known as the Morse formula, providing that in the case of the disposal of surplus military property, in connection with which a State, a municipality, a county, or some public body within a State desired to have such property for public use, the subdivision or local government would have to pay 50 percent of the appraised fair market value of the property.

We thought that was a pretty fair adjustment of the matter because when Federal property within a State or a county or a subdivision of a State is to be used for a public purpose, it is true that every citizen of the United States has some interest in the use of that property, but not a 100-percent interest. Taking into consideration the people of the Nation as a whole in comparison with the people of the particular locality, State, county, or municipal subdivision which is to receive the greater benefit from the use of the property, it seemed only fair that they should pay something for the property.

The Armed Services Committee, so far as I know, has, without exception, never varied from the 50-percent-of-the-appraised-fair-market-value formula in the disposal of military property.

Mr. President, to me it did not seem right to take the position that the rule should be followed in connection with surplus military property, and then, during the consideration of the calendar under the unanimous-consent rule, to have it rather heavily splinkled, as it was in the days when the formula was adopted, with bills whereby it was proposed that property under the jurisdiction of other committees of the Senate, such as the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, as in this instance, and by other committees, be given away. So several years ago I announced that, so far as I was concerned, my consent would not be gained on calendar days to the giving away of Federal property to any State or local subdivision of a State unless the bill contained a provision that 50 percent of its appraised fair market value would be paid for the property.

It has not been easy, Mr. President, to take the position which the junior Senator from Oregon has taken. I can only cite the instant case to show how difficult it is. But there is on the floor of the Senate at this time one Senator—and several other Senators of like mind could walk into the Chamber—who in the past several years tried to persuade me to vary from the principle which I have tried to support in the Senate. As I have refused to vary they have said to me, "Well, WAYNE, so long as you are consistent about it, and so long as you apply the same principle to other bills, I shall have to admit that your principle is sound."

Mr. President, I believe the principle of the formula to be sound. It has resulted in the saving of a great many million dollars, both in the form of bills which were amended on the floor of the Senate by the inclusion within them of the Morse amendment, or by bills which came to the floor of the Senate with that principle included in them when they were reported to the Senate from committees. Savings have also accrued by reason of the rejection of bills because their sponsors refused to accept the formula.

It is not a matter of particular personal pride to me, but I am perfectly willing to submit that record of economy on my part in regard to the disposal of surplus Government property as pretty clear evidence that I believe the Senate of the United States ought to protect property belonging to all the people of the Nation from a give-away game through bills introduced into the Senate seeking to get for constituents certain Government property for nothing.

I have applied the formula to my State, as well as to other States. In fact, it is rather interesting to note that not very long ago a very prominent citizen of my State, a very close friend of mine, one who was exceedingly active in my recent campaign, called me and said there was a movement on foot to have the old Federal Post Office Building in Portland, Oreg., given to the city of Portland, to be used in connection with its civilian-defense program. Although plans had not completely crystallized, there was some thought of digging under the site a very large excavation, which would be used for a bomb shelter, and to make other use of the property above ground in connection with the civilian-defense program. He said he understood that they might run into a little difficulty with me if such a bill were introduced and reached the floor of the Senate. I explained to him that they would most certainly run into difficulty with me. I told him the position I had taken. I said to him, "Do you really know of any good reason why Portland, Oreg., should not pay 50 percent of the appraised fair market value for the property?"

"Well," he said, "on the basis of the discussion I have had with you, I do not see any reason why we should not pay 100 percent for the property."

Mr. President, I applied the principle also in connection with the transfer of property at Albany, Oreg. It was a very

small piece of property, as the Senate will recall. One of my good friends in the Senate came to me and said, "WAYNE, when we get to that bill I will object to it for you."

I said, "No. Whenever I cannot object to a bill involving the principle, because the bill concerns my State, I have no right to support the principle with respect to any other bill."

The RECORD shows that I did object to the bill. I made an argument in opposition to giving the city of Albany, Oreg., the very small piece of property which was involved, unless the city was willing to pay 50 percent of the appraised fair market value for the property. It was rather interesting, Mr. President, that when I was in Oregon some months later to address the Albany Chamber of Commerce, and I told them about the little difficulty we had had about the bill, the reaction was exactly the reaction one would expect. Their position was that I was absolutely right in taking the position I had taken on the bill, and that if they had known of my position in advance they would not have asked to have the property given to them for nothing.

Mr. President, in coming to grips with this question—I care not whether in Vermont or any other place in the United States—once there has been a thorough discussion of the merits of the issue before any group of people, a majority of them will agree that the Congress should not give away Federal property for nothing by way of the type of bill we are presently considering.

Mr. President, as a member of the Committee on Armed Services, I have been engaged recently, as a member of the so-called Johnson watchdog subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services, in an investigation of the surplus property policies of the Government. We have published a report, the reading of which I recommend to all Members of the Senate. I do not see how anyone can read the report with respect to the disposal of surplus property without saying how correct in principle the junior Senator from Oregon is when he points out that the Members of the Congress must be jealous guardians of the people's property.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. MORSE. I yield for a question.

Mr. CASE. The question I should like to propound to the Senator from Oregon is this: In connection with the formula which the Senator has explained, has any modification been made of the principle in its application to educational institutions? It runs in my mind that a modification of the 50-percent requirement was made on transfers of property to educational institutions.

Mr. MORSE. I may say to the Senator from South Dakota that I know of no modification. His question raises an interesting point. It refers to a case which came before us in 1947. I recall the incident as though it was yesterday. The then Senator from Minnesota (Mr. BALL) offered a bill which sought to give a Federal fish hatchery in Minnesota to the University of Minnesota. Incidentally the University of Minnesota

is my alma mater. Former Senator Ball joshed me a little about it. He said, in effect, "I do not suppose the Senator from Oregon particularly objects to his alma mater getting the fish hatchery." Mr. President, the RECORD will show that my reply was to the effect that it made no difference to me who was going to get it, for whether it was the University of Minnesota or any other body they ought to pay 50 percent of the appraised fair market value for the property. That is what happened in the case. The amendment was adopted. That is what the University of Minnesota had to pay.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. MORSE. I yield for a question.

Mr. AIKEN. Would the Senator tell us the section of the law which contains the Morse formula?

Mr. MORSE. There is no section of law which contains the formula.

Mr. AIKEN. The Morse formula applies, according to the Senator from Oregon, on each bill, as it comes up separately in the Committee on Armed Services. Is that correct?

Mr. MORSE. That is correct. If there is any doubt about it, Mr. President, let us make the RECORD perfectly clear. There is no law which requires that a public body, be it a State, county or municipality, must pay 50 percent of the appraised fair market value for a piece of property. There ought to be such a law. But in the absence of such a law the junior Senator from Oregon has done the best one man can do on the floor of the Senate for some years to stop Members of Congress from succeeding in having passed bills which seek to give the people's property to their own constituencies for nothing.

Mr. President, the procedure in the Senate can be bypassed in an effort to stop the application of the principle and it can be stopped. There are ways of stopping me in my endeavors along this line, but those who attempt to do so will have to write their own record. I am not going to sit here and permit the property of the American people, under a surplus property grabbag arrangement, to be taken from them and given away for nothing. I am not going to do it as a member of the Committee on Armed Services, for I have seen what has happened to millions of dollars' worth of surplus property following World War II. It is nothing short of scandalous. A reading of the report of the subcommittee will disclose that such is the overwhelming conclusion of the report. We cannot make exceptions. We have the duty, as I see it, of protecting the property which belongs to all the peoples of the country from the effects of special bills which seek to give public property away for nothing.

In my opinion, the situation reached the point in 1946 and 1947 that if a Senator were properly to represent his constituency in the Senate, in the sense of getting for them what other constituencies in other States were getting, he had to flood the desk with a series of special bills giving away airports, military camps, buildings, and equipment for nothing to every municipality, or county

which wanted to stick its hand into the Federal Treasury—because that is what it amounts to—and pull out of the Federal Treasury, without compensation, a gift from all the people of the United States to the particular constituency.

I express only my own opinion, Mr. President, and in expressing it I intend no reflection on anyone. However, I wish to say that one of the reasons for my making the fight which I have made for this principle on the floor of the Senate for the past several years is that the very idea of offering, by way of a bill, a proposal which seeks to get Federal property for nothing for one's constituency is simply contrary to my sense of fairness. I do not think it is right.

In these days we hear much said about the general level of public ethics. There are many stories in the press about the degree of morality in public service. We hear a great deal of reflection on public officials, and the question is raised as to whether or not undue influence, improper methods, and political pressure have come to characterize the American political scene. We have heard a great deal about it in connection with the RFC. We have heard a great deal about it in connection with the investigation of the crime committee.

Mr. President, I believe that the United States Senate should be one of the greatest guardians and strictest disciplinarians when it comes to the question of dealing with public property. So, in expressing my own personal feeling about it, let me say that I have made this fight because somehow I have had the feeling that it simply was not right to use a bill as a device for getting for any constituencies Federal property for nothing.

Before I turn to this particular piece of property I should like to say again that what we are dealing with here is a piece of surplus Federal property. When we boil this question down to its essence, we find ourselves in the position of having a piece of surplus property. At least that seems to be the attitude of the United States Department of Agriculture, which has jurisdiction over this piece of property in Vermont. I believe that we ought to apply to it the same principles with respect to compensation we have been applying in the Armed Services Committee in regard to surplus property where we have had notice of it. I urge again that the Senate take a look at what we found in regard to the disposal of surplus property in those instances in which we did not have notice of its disposal. Millions of dollars worth of surplus property was disposed of in a scandalous fashion, as the report makes perfectly clear, when we did not even know that it was being disposed of. With that record in connection with surplus property, I think it is well for the Senate to hold fast to the principle that at least some compensation must be paid for Federal property which it is proposed, by means of a bill, to transfer from the Federal Government to some State constituency.

There has also been a little humor in the experience which the Senator from Oregon has had in regard to this matter.

A group of Methodists became a little angry with me at one time. Perhaps they still are. I do not know. It will be remembered that for 2 years in a row, I think, a bill was introduced providing for the transfer of an office building in San Francisco. I think this is a fair synopsis of the facts:

At one time a Methodist congregation had built an office building, or a building which was used for some commercial purposes, a part of the building being used for the church. The congregation ran into financial difficulties and lost the building.

During the war the Federal Government took the building over, not from the congregation, but from those who received the property as a result of the receivership. When the war was over a bill was introduced proposing that at least that part of the building which formerly had been used for church purposes be deeded back to the congregation.

That presented a difficult situation from the sentimental standpoint, but I could not give consent to it. I raised the objection. I said, half jocularly and half seriously, on the day the bill came up on the floor of the Senate that I thought my good friends, the Methodists, were strong for separation of church and state. I had always been; but I believed that it ought to be applied to all religious faiths, even including the Methodists. I received a number of letters on the subject from Methodists. I think I was right about it. Some of my friends in the Methodist clergy have been kind enough to tell me subsequently that they thought I was right.

We can bring up a great many difficult cases—and they have been brought up. I have had pressure brought upon me to yield. All I can say is that, so far as I know, I have been consistent. It may be that here and there a bill has slipped by without my catching it, but I think my good friend the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL] would be my witness if I wanted to put him on the stand to testify that I have been vigilant, because the Senator from Kansas is the chairman of the Republican Party calendar committee, and he knows the instructions which I have left with him. They have been to this effect: "ANDY, if anyone is trying to get something for nothing by way of a transfer of Federal property, and I do not happen to be on the floor of the Senate at the time, file my objection automatically."

The Senator from Kansas has been very kind and cooperative, and he has done just that on several occasions. It may be that I did not detect some bill and it slipped by. But I wish to say now, before I discuss this particular transfer, that, so far as I am concerned, I have conscientiously and honestly tried to apply this principle without exception and without favoritism.

Let me say, by way of a personal note—because I think it is proper—that I feel very sad over the fact that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] and I disagree so much over this particular bill. But we do. We have enjoyed a very warm friendship during the years

since I have been in the Senate, and I regret very much that we disagree over this particular question. But not even for a friend that I admire so much as the Senator from Vermont do I intend to make any exception to what I think is a sound public policy.

I now want to say a few words about this property itself. The information I have received advises me that the Morgan horse farm consists of 942.42 acres of land in Addison County, Vt. A sizable proportion of the property, possibly 40 percent, is timberland. I underline that, Mr. President, because of a point I shall make shortly. I underline the fact that a sizable proportion of this farm, approximately 40 percent, is timberland. Most of the remainder, I am advised, is suitable for grazing or for farming.

There are four residences on this piece of property, all of which have been occupied by station personnel up to at least the last year, so the Department of Agriculture advises me. A very small sawmill and other equipment necessary to operate the property, such as a tractor, two or three trucks, and a grain binder, are now on the site.

Four hundred twenty-five and forty-two one-hundredths acres of this land was donated by Colonel Battell to the Federal Government in 1907 or 1908, with the expressed wish that the property be used for a Morgan horse farm. It has been stated by the Department of Agriculture that this expressed wish had no legal validity; that is, there was not written into the transfer any condition for use. He made the donation to the Federal Government.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. MORSE. Yes, I yield for a question.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator know of any instance of land having been given to the Federal Government where a condition was written in the transfer that it must be used for a specific purpose?

Mr. MORSE. Yes; I know of cases as long as your arm.

Mr. AIKEN. I think it came as near as it could to being written in at the time.

Mr. MORSE. Yes; I know of cases "as long as your arm" as the lawyers say.

Mr. AIKEN. Name one.

Mr. MORSE. There are many cases where special provisions and reverter clauses have been put into the deed under which the property would revert if it were not employed for a specific use.

Mr. AIKEN. Can the Senator give us an example?

Mr. MORSE. The Kentucky Veterans' Hospital case of last year, for example. The reverter provision in the transfer of property to the Federal Government is one of those little elementary principles common to the transfer of real estate. We frequently run into a case where some citizen wants to give a piece of property for a specific use, and desires to limit it to that use, so he puts in the reverter clause that if and when the Federal Government ceases to use the property for that purpose it shall revert to the alienor. A volume can be filled

with that kind of transfer. But in this instance no reverter clause was written into the transfer. The colonel gave the property to the United States. The Department of Agriculture advises me that he expressed the wish that it would be used for a Morgan horse farm. Mr. President, when that transfer was made it became the property of all the people of the United States and without any strings attached. I do not propose to give it away.

Mr. President, the additional 517 acres were purchased by the Federal Government from Middlebury College in 1917 for \$13,407. The property was appraised in 1937 as being worth \$75,000.

The Morgan horse farm is near a national forest in Vermont. Estimates vary as to the exact distance, but it would appear from the information I have received that it is within from 5 to 15 miles of forest boundaries of a national forest in Vermont.

Now what about the estimated value of this piece of property proposed to be transferred under Senate bill 271? I want the Record to show that these estimates are based upon those made to me over the telephone by the Department of Agriculture. They advised me that animals presently on the farm total 24 horses and 65 sheep, of an estimated value of \$14,600.

I digress to say something as a horse enthusiast for a moment. I should like to take the 24 Morgan horses on this property and put them up at auction, because they are among the finest Morgan horses in America. I know something about Morgan horses. I am satisfied that that \$14,600 would fall far short of what the 24 horses themselves would bring at auction. Practically every Morgan horse breeder in the United States would welcome an opportunity, as we horsemen say, to get a "crack" at one of those horses, because he would then bring into his breeding stable the purest Morgan blood known. As a horse breeder he would bring into his stable something of tremendous value. But I am giving the figures of the Department of Agriculture, and \$14,600 is not chicken feed. I do not propose to throw it away for nothing. I should like to see the American people get something of value from this property. If anyone thinks something could not be gotten out of this farm, let it be announced tomorrow that on a certain date the farm and all the personal property thereon would be sold at auction, and a considerable sum would come into the Treasury of the United States. In my judgment it would be considerably in excess of the figures of the Department of Agriculture.

To my way of thinking, that is the test as to whether this property has any value. That is the test as to whether or not we are giving something of value under the bill. We are giving something of great value, and I am going to have something to say before I finish, Mr. President, as to what I think the advantage of disposing of this property in a way other than provided for in the bill, would have from the standpoint of perpetuating the breeding of Morgan horses.

I should say that if what we really want to do is to protect the great strain of Morgan horse—and it is one of the three great strains of our own horses—the bill does not offer the best way of doing it. Before I get through I shall point out in some detail what arrangements to date the Department of Agriculture has made which offer any assurance whatsoever to the horse breeders of America that the breeding of Morgan horses will be continued on a scientific basis. If we really want to protect this strain, let us get these horses into the hands of the outstanding American Morgan horse breeders of this country. If the perpetuation of this strain is to be one of the objectives, then the way to proceed is to sell these horses at auction, where they will be bid for by the Morgan horse raisers. In that way the blood line will be maintained.

However, unless those who advocate the proposed transfer can give me something more than the indefinite statements which to date have come from the Department of Agriculture in regard to any firm, fixed plans for continuing the breeding of these horses, I would be opposed to letting this Vermont college get these horses even under my formula, because I think we have the duty of seeing to it that this very valuable foundation stock is preserved and its blood lines perpetuated. On the other hand, those who advocate this transfer do not yet have any such agreement. They have no assurance. The entire matter is in the stage of conversations.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SMATHERS in the chair). Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from Vermont?

Mr. MORSE. I yield for a question.

Mr. AIKEN. Is the Senator's desire to get this foundation stock of Morgan horses into private hands one of his reasons for opposing this bill?

Mr. MORSE. Not at all.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator from Oregon believe that the State of Vermont, the home of the Morgan horse, would deliberately disperse this stable. Does not the Senator from Oregon realize that the State of Vermont is proud that it is the home of the Morgan horse, and that one of the reasons why Vermont is hoping to continue the operation of this research farm is the interest of maintaining the Morgan horse breed?

Mr. MORSE. I wish to say to the Senator from Vermont that if there is in Vermont all the interest in the Morgan horse that the Senator from Vermont now speaks of, we should not have any difficulty in obtaining from the Department of Agriculture a firm, definite agreement as to what is proposed to be done in Vermont in that connection. However, at this hour—2:30 p. m. on Tuesday, April 17—there is no agreement for the perpetuation of that blood line in the State of Vermont to my knowledge. Thus under date of November 7, 1950, J. E. Carrigan, dean and director of the Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station, wrote as follows to the

Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the Department of Agriculture:

The economic value of the horse enterprise in the State of Vermont is limited, and the station officials feel that the funds needed to maintain and operate a horse unit at the farm might better be spent in other directions. On the other hand, if the State of Vermont feels that it wishes to provide the necessary funds for the operation of a horse unit, or if funds are available from other sources, the station will undertake a horse unit operation.

Let me tell the Senator from Vermont what I want to do.

Mr. AIKEN. I do not know whether the Senator from Oregon wants the horses—

Mr. MORSE. I shall tell the Senator from Vermont what he is trying to do. He is trying to have the Senate pass a bill without a fixed agreement as to the disposition of the property, but leaving that matter to be worked out in futuro. However, Mr. President, such a procedure will not be followed with my consent; it will not have my vote.

Mr. AIKEN. Does not the Senator from Oregon know that there cannot be an agreement in this matter without the approval of the Congress?

Mr. MORSE. Of course I do not know that, and neither does the Senator from Vermont know it. The Senator from Vermont knows that when we begin to deal with the transfer of property, the person proposing the transfer should come to Congress and should make his proposal in regard to what he intends to do with the property. However, that has not been done. All that has been said is, "Give us the property, and then we shall work out some arrangement as to what shall be done with the Morgan horse farm."

Believe me, Mr. President, I want to look over that arrangement before I vote to give away this property.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further for a question?

Mr. MORSE. Certainly.

Mr. AIKEN. Is it the argument of the Senator from Oregon that he does not trust the United States Government or the State of Vermont to draw up an agreement which is in the interest of the Nation? I can deduce nothing else from his argument or from the manner in which he is putting his argument before the Senate.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, one of the great characteristics of the Senator from Vermont is that he is not naive.

Mr. AIKEN. That stands me in good stead at times, particularly when the Senator from Oregon is speaking.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to say that I have seen enough transfers of property by various departments of the Government to other groups which were trying to obtain something for nothing, that my answer to the Senator from Vermont is that he is correct, namely, I do not trust them to transfer such property until I see the transfer; and that goes for Vermont, too.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, does the Senator from Oregon mind if the Senator from Vermont regards that as an insult to the State of Vermont?

Mr. MORSE. Well, if the Senator from Vermont—

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I believe that the Senator from Oregon has—

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, if the Senator from Vermont regards that as an insult, he certainly is wrong as to my intention.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I believe that that remark by the Senator from Oregon is—

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, let me repeat my statement: I do not trust any department of Government or any subdivision of local government in regard to a proposed property transfer on the assumption that the transfer is going to be all right if I simply agree that blanket authority be given to make the transfer in accordance with an agreement to be worked out in futuro. Mr. President, I simply do not trust such an arrangement, whether it relates to Vermont, Oregon, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Texas, or any other area. No insult is intended.

As a lawyer, Mr. President, believe me when I say that I have drawn up enough legal papers so that I wish to see what is going to be transferred and under what conditions the transfer is to be made before the parties which are my clients sign on the dotted line. In the present instance, in my judgment, all the people of the United States happen to be my clients. I think they want me to do all I can to see to it that the necessary things are done here in the Senate to stop the giving away of Federal property, as is proposed in this bill.

Mr. President, I now return to the matter of the valuation of this property. The equipment on the property, so the Department of Agriculture advises me, on the basis of 30 percent of the purchase price, is worth \$5,500.

These are the figures of the Department, Mr. President. The land is estimated, as of the present date, as being worth \$138,000. That estimate is based on the land value index for Vermont. Thus the total amount involved in this bill is \$158,000.

As I have said, the value of the land is based on the land value index, with a base period—

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Vermont and I will get along much better in this debate if I do not yield until I conclude my remarks, and then I shall be glad to yield to the Senator. But until I conclude my remarks, Mr. President, I decline to yield further.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon declines to yield.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the value of the land is based on a land value index, with a base period of 1935 through 1939 being utilized. With that period representing 100 percent, the land value in Vermont for March 1949, so the Department of Agriculture advises me, is 184 percent. Taking the value of \$75,000, which is the value assigned to the land in either 1937 or 1940, the 84 percent increase would amount to an additional \$63,000; \$75,000 plus the \$63,000 additional, results in a total of \$138,000.

There are conflicting reports as to the actual condition of the timber on the property. Evidently last year's storm did have the effect of blowing down some of the trees on the property and doing a considerable amount of damage.

It is said that much of the equipment on the property is in somewhat dilapidated condition. There is one Ford tractor there, about 1½ years old, and three trucks, one or two of which are in reasonably good condition, are to be included in the transfer. A 1947 automobile will be kept by the Department of Agriculture, for use at Beltsville, Md.

There are indications that the land trebled in value from 1917 to 1937. This conclusion is to be drawn from the fact that 517 acres of the land in question were purchased by the Federal Government in 1917 for \$13,407, or about \$26 an acre. The entire 942.42 acres of land were appraised in either 1937 or 1940 as being worth \$75,000, or approximately \$79.50 an acre. Thus, in about 30 years the land apparently increased over three times in value. It might be, of course, that the 425 acres donated in 1907 and 1908 are the more valuable portion; but, again, these figures do indicate a sizable increase in value over a 30-year period.

Mr. President, I have not seen the property, although I would digress here to say that I think it would be a salutary procedure, and I think it would be a wise insurance policy for the Senate to follow, if before it passed judgment on proposed transfers of property running into anywhere near such amounts as does this particular property which is proposed to be transferred, there should be an inspection of the property itself by an appropriate official of the Senate.

Mr. President, what about the estimate of the amount which will actually be saved in the next fiscal year by the Federal Government through the closing down and transfer of the farm? We found in our investigation of the disposal of the surplus property of the military that, whichever branch of the military was concerned, it always pointed out to us that a great deal of money would be saved in giving the property away. That is particularly true of airports and military camps, where it is necessary to maintain some upkeep and to provide for guarding of the property.

It became a little amusing at times in our investigation of the transfer of surplus property to note that the pattern was a rather consistent one. They were always very careful to put the value of the property at its lowest possible point, and the cost of the upkeep, at the highest possible point, in order to make the best possible showing that there would be a great saving as a result of the Federal Government's giving away the property.

My answer to that has always been, "Why do you not simply offer it at public sale? That is a good way to save the upkeep, and it is a good way to get some money into the United States Treasury. If it is surplus, turn it over to surplus property disposal, to offer it for sale. Let people come forward and buy it. Put it up for bids."

It is a sad thing to say, but, had we done that, Mr. President, with much of our surplus property which has been given away, the taxpayers of the United States today would be worth many more millions of dollars than they are presently worth, because there would be that many more million dollars in the Treasury of the United States.

I want to be fair about it. I want to get at the facts—for they have been given to me at least as facts, by the Department of Agriculture—as to their estimate of the savings which would accrue to the Federal Government by closing out this farm.

Let me say that I am for closing out the farm. I do not know whether it has been pointed out yet in this debate that its disposal is really a part of the movement which was started about 2 years ago, when we brought to an end the so-called Remount Service of the Federal Government. This stands in the same class with the closing out of the Remount Service, and I think it is desirable for the Federal Government to get out of the business of operating this farm. But I believe it ought to get something for its investment, and something for the property which is on the farm, as well as for the farm itself.

The Department of Agriculture says that the approximate amount expended on this farm during the fiscal year 1950 was \$48,000, and that the amount to be expended this fiscal year in continuation of specific activities now conducted on the Morgan horse farm was \$26,000. The average amount returned to the Federal Government each year from the Morgan horse farm, through the sale of wool, colts, and so forth, has been \$5,211, making a total of \$31,211; and the estimated total amount to be saved for the fiscal year 1951 is \$16,789.

The figures I have just quoted are based upon information furnished by the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. President, we now come to other Federal land transactions under way in Addison County, Vt. If anyone ever wants a good example of the fact that the Government of the United States apparently frequently finds itself in a position where its right hand does not know what its left hand is doing, and vice versa, he will find it here.

The Federal Government is now in the process of purchasing from Middlebury College 1,900 acres of timberland at \$17 an acre. These 1,900 acres are within the boundary of the national forest and are all apparently part of the original Battell holdings. In addition, it was stated by the Timber Division of the Bureau of Land Management that it had under consideration the purchase of additional large tracts of timberland in that same area which are also owned by Middlebury College and which were a part of the original Battell holdings.

In the same general area where is located this piece of property which Vermont wants to get for nothing, 40 percent of which is timberland, the Federal Government at this time is trying to negotiate the purchase of about 1,900 acres of timberland. The Federal agency

negotiating for the purchase of this timberland, it seems to me, should look into the possibility of utilizing the timber on the Morgan horse farm, and thus save the United States Treasury something in connection with the purchase of 1,900 acres of timberland. However, the attitude seems to be, "Oh, get it for nothing, if it can be obtained for nothing." That is what is going on in this case.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CLEMENTS in the chair). The Senator will state it.

Mr. AIKEN. I believe the rules of the Senate provide that no Member of the Senate shall speak disparagingly of any State of the Union.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I take the Senator at that challenge. Let the Senate judge. I suggest that we let the Senate judge.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator from Oregon has repeatedly insulted the State of Vermont this afternoon. He has practically told the Senate that the State of Vermont is deceitful and dishonest, and is scheming and trying to beat the Government out of something—something which properly belongs, I suppose, to the Senator from Oregon. I cannot think of anyone else who—

Mr. MORSE. I may say that the Senator from Vermont apparently either has very remarkable powers of interpretation, or a very fertile imagination, for he is reading something into my remarks, which have no such intent as that which he suggests. I now ask that the Senate be allowed to judge of the propriety of the remarks of the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. AIKEN. I am not asking to have the reflections of the Senator from Oregon upon anyone stricken from the RECORD up to this point. I simply ask that, from now on, he speak decently of the States of the Union.

Mr. MORSE. I dare the Senator from Vermont to raise formally an objection to any remark I have made in the course of my discussion, and to let my colleagues stand as the judges, rather than let the innuendo of the Senator from Vermont stand in the RECORD.

Mr. AIKEN. I am simply asking the Chair to enforce the rule from now on.

Mr. MORSE. So am I. Now, Mr. President, what is the rule?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon will proceed.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the Senator from Vermont is welcome to raise any question under rule XIX he desires to raise, and to ask for a ruling on any remark which the Senator from Oregon has made in any reference to the State of Vermont.

I think he should raise his point rather than engage in any innuendo that the Senator from Oregon has violated rule XIX.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I simply ask the Chair to enforce the rule that

the Senator from Oregon be required to show respect to the States of the Union. I think the Senator is acting like a fanatic this afternoon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will read the third paragraph of rule XIX:

No Senator in debate shall refer offensively to any State of the Union.

The Senator from Oregon may proceed.

Mr. MORSE. I ask that the Senate may have a ruling from the Chair as to whether the Senator from Oregon has violated that rule.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That point has not been raised.

Mr. AIKEN. I am simply asking, Mr. President, that the rule be observed from now on.

Mr. MORSE. I may say, Mr. President, that as far as the Senator from Vermont's remark about my acting like a fanatic, I shall ignore it by considering the source; but I would point out that his remark constitutes a real violation of rule XIX. But I shall continue to ignore it.

Mr. President, I repeat that we are dealing here with a proposal to give to Vermont 942.42 acres of land containing the buildings to which I have already referred and having the value which I have already stated in the RECORD, while, at the same time, the Bureau of Land Management is seeking to negotiate in the area of this farm the purchase of 1,900 acres of timberland. I have already pointed out that the Department of Agriculture has advised me that 40 percent of this particular farm is considered timberland. Prior to the last interruption by the Senator from Vermont I had just raised the question whether any thought had been given to utilizing the timber on the farm as part of the proposed timber purchase by the Federal Government from Middlebury College. I have not heard anything about it. That is another reason why I should like to see the papers and the terms and conditions of the negotiations. From the floor of the Senate this afternoon, I want to say to the Bureau of Land Management and to the United States Department of Agriculture, that I think they will make a great mistake if one does not know what the other is doing in regard to timberland in the same area. As a lawyer handling the business of my clients, I would not think of going ahead to negotiate these two transfers without an interrelation between the two at the time the transfers are being made.

I want to say to my good friend from Vermont that I think the State of Vermont should pay something for the 942 acres of land.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. No. I do not think any good purpose could be served by my yielding to the Senator, so I decline to yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator declines to yield.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, Senate bill 271, which is now under considera-

tion, directs the Secretary of Agriculture to transfer without cost the Morgan Horse Farm to the Vermont Agricultural College. There is no reversionary clause called for other than a reservation of mineral rights to the Federal Government.

Senate bill 271 provides that the transfer shall be made upon the express condition that the property "shall be used by the Vermont Agricultural College for the benefit of agriculture, for such period as may be agreed upon by the Secretary and the said college at the time of transfer."

I repeat that, because it is a direct quotation from the bill:

Upon the express condition that they shall be used by the Vermont Agricultural College for the benefit of agriculture for such period as may be agreed upon by the Secretary and the said college at the time of transfer.

That is very definite, is it not? We know exactly what they are going to do with the farm, when we read that language. We know to just what extent they are going to carry on Morgan horse-breeding activities on this farm. Mr. President, there is where there should be exact language setting forth the conditions on which the farm is being transferred. That is where there should be a provision as to the time limit. Imagine a lawyer drawing such a legal paper as that, Mr. President—

Upon the express condition that they shall be used by the Vermont Agricultural College for the benefit of agriculture for such period as may be agreed upon by the Secretary and the said college at the time of transfer.

I should like to know all about that before I vote for it, and I should like to know all about the kind of agricultural program that is intended to be carried on, because this property still belongs to the people of the United States, and I think they are entitled to have a very lawyer-like set of conditions drafted setting forth the use to which the property will be put, before we place our stamp of approval on the transfer. I would not think of handling a client's business in my law office in accordance with that language. That would not be the way to protect his interests.

In this instance I want to know for how long a time the program is to be carried on, whatever the program may be. But we do not know that from the language of the bill.

The authority contained in the bill will expire June 30, 1951, unless, prior to such expiration date, the dean of the Vermont Agricultural College shall have notified the Secretary of Agriculture of the acceptance of the property.

A request to the Department of Agriculture on my part for any recorded indication of what was contemplated in the way of terms under the agreement called for elicited only two letters, one from the Department of Agriculture to the Vermont officials, and the other an answer to that letter. The letter from Vermont indicated only a statement of present intent on the part of the Vermont officials to continue agricultural experiments on the farm. So far as can be determined, therefore, there has been no commitment on the part of anyone

in Vermont as to the specific program to which the land is going to be applied. Furthermore, there has been no statement of guaranty as to the amount of money Vermont would appropriate for the operation of this farm, nor does the Department of Agriculture have any specific information as to what is contemplated by the Vermont Legislature. Nor do I think the Vermont Legislature knows, because there has been one call from one member of that legislature advising me that there is considerable opposition to the whole idea and that he thinks I am correct in the position which I have taken in regard to this piece of property.

In short, up to the present time the only record of official negotiations made known, or at least that I could get made known to me, indicates that the Vermont College is prepared to state only its present intent with reference to whether the farm would be continued as an agricultural experimental activity. Furthermore, the same letter indicates a strong desire on the part of Vermont College that the property be transferred completely, without restrictions of any kind. In fact, the letter to which I refer, from Dean Carrigan, proposes that the property be deeded by the United States without cost to the State of Vermont or the Vermont Agricultural College and without restriction. The bargaining position of the Secretary of Agriculture is materially lessened by two facts. The first is that the liquidation of the activities of the Department of Agriculture on the farm has been carried out to such an extent that it would be relatively difficult for the Department to continue the operation itself, even if further appropriations were made. In my opinion, the Department's position is quite right, Mr. President. I do not believe it should continue operation of the farm, but that it should be sold. I think the Department should sell it to the Vermont Agricultural College if it can get 50 percent of its appraised fair market value. I think the college would use it for sufficient public use to justify the American people's giving them the farm at 50 percent of its appraised fair market value. In my judgment, it is fair and right to do so. Just because the Department is in no position to operate the farm is no justification in my opinion for giving it away. I think the Government ought to get something for it.

Secondly, Mr. President, the Department of Agriculture advises me that the limitation date of June 30, 1951, makes it very important that they dispose of the property as quickly as possible. They can do it by June 30, 1951, if they handle it as surplus property and adopt the surplus property procedure to sell it. If it were listed as surplus property it would come under the jurisdiction of the Surplus Property Division, and only a minimum of supervision would be needed until the property was finally disposed of. There is ample law on the books, to enable the Surplus Property Division to handle the property, even to the extent of seeing to it that crops are harvested, to whatever extent there may be crops on it this year.

I do not want the Senate to get the idea that public opinion in Vermont is unanimous on the subject. In that connection, I wish to read an editorial which appeared in the Enterprise and Vermonter, which is known as Addison County's oldest newspaper, published by the Rockwood Publications. The editorial reads:

A GIFT AND AN ISSUE

In the verbal tilt between Senator AIKEN and Senator WAYNE MORSE of Oregon over the bill to transfer as a gift the United States Morgan horse farm at Weybridge to the University of Vermont Agricultural College, it must be admitted that Senator MORSE was quite within his rights in challenging the bill on the fundamental issue of whether or not we are going to give away property belonging to the taxpayers. If we accept the principle that Congress has no right to give away property acquired with taxpayers money, then we must be prepared to stand by that principle even if, as in this case, Vermont seems to be in line to be on the receiving end.

The statement made on the floor of the Senate that "the transfer of this farm will not be in the nature of a gift" because the College of Agriculture would continue to use it for research, is strange logic. According to this line of reasoning, whether or not a transaction is a gift depends not at all upon any payments made, but solely on the purpose for which the transferred property is to be used.

I think the editorial is completely sound. There is no escaping the logic that the principle should be universally applied, even though Vermont is on the receiving end, as the editorial points out in this instance, and as I similarly pointed out when communities in Oregon were on the receiving end. I recited two instances with respect to Oregon. I may say, that those are not the only two instances, if we may include instances involving the principle which have been taken up with me, dealing with a transfer, by way of a special bill, of certain Federal property in the State of Oregon to the State of Oregon. In each instance, I said to those of my constituency who talked to me about it; "It is wrong. You are not entitled to have it for nothing. If you want a bill to be introduced calling for the payment of 50 percent of the appraised fair market value, I shall be glad to introduce such a bill." I said, "I would not vote for a bill which sought to give it to you for nothing. If such a bill came up on the call of the calendar, I would object to it. If such a bill came to a vote, I would vote against it."

Mr. President, before I return to a discussion of the particular transfer involved, I may say that I have tried in the handling of such bills to draw some distinctions. As I have said many times on the floor of the Senate, I have not had time to count the number of times in the past few years when, reserving my right to object to a bill which involved the transfer of property, I have pointed out to the Senate that the transfer involved did not fall within the principle I was defending. What have been some of those tight cases? They have been cases like the Kentucky case of last year, in which a piece of property in Kentucky had been given to the United States Veterans' Administration for the specific purpose, made clear in the transfer, of

building a veterans' hospital. The Veterans' Administration subsequently decided that it did not want to use it for that purpose. No improvements had been made on the property. There was no Federal investment in the property. Therefore, on the floor of the Senate I even raised the question as to whether a bill would be necessary. The Veterans' Administration was not certain that a bill would be necessary. In my opinion a bill in such a case would not be necessary. The Government wanted to play safe, as we say, and therefore sought congressional authorization for the transfer. I said that inasmuch as the property had been given to the Federal Government for a specific purpose to be used for that purpose solely, and the reservation was made clear at the time of transfer and in the transfer, I would have no objection to the transfer. I take the position that the title of the Federal Government in such cases is only a conditional title anyway.

I have made a similar distinction in the application of the so-called Morse formula to cases involving the kind of transfer which the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] presented a year or two ago. It involved the transfer of some property in California, part of which was located, as I recall, on the old World's Fair grounds in San Francisco. The building was to be used by the National Guard. I pointed out that in such case the Senator from California had presented for the RECORD data and evidence which showed that from such transfer the Federal Government would get well in excess of a cash payment of 50 percent of the appraised fair market value, because of the value of the Federal use to which the property would be put.

I do not know how many of such cases there have been, but there have been several. However, in every case in which I have reserved the right to object and then did not object, but only explained the inapplicability of my formula to the particular bill, I have made it clear that the Federal Government either had no right to retain the property because of a reverter clause or because the Federal Government was receiving the equivalent of 50 percent of the appraised fair market value of the property in services to be rendered, such as the use of the building for National Guard purposes.

Mr. President, as I have already explained, I was not present when this bill was passed. It appears that there were two other bills on the calendar that day, about which I had no knowledge, and which bills were passed. The other day the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], in a brief comment on the floor of the Senate, gave me the impression that he thought those two bills violated my formula.

I learned about those bills after I returned to Washington. I was assured by my administrative assistant that those bills fell under the well-established principles which I have enunciated on the floor of the Senate in my frequent discussions of the inapplicability of my formula to certain types of transfer. The other day I advised the Senate, on the

floor of the Senate, that that was my understanding of the bills. I understand that the assistant to the minority calendar committee discussed these two bills with my administrative assistant, who advised him that the bills appeared to be exceptions to my formula, and they were allowed to pass without the filing of an objection in my behalf.

Let me say that if I had known about the bills, and if I had believed that the bills fell within my formula, I would have objected to them. I am satisfied from a study of the bills that they did not fall within my formula. Therefore, had I been present, I would have repeated what I have said so many times on the floor of the Senate in giving my reasons for not objecting to certain bills because the formula was not applicable.

Let us take a look at the bills. One was Senate bill 952. In 1942 the Government had received a tract of land of 3.3 acres from the Ogden Chamber of Commerce as a gift, to be used as a site for a Forest Service warehouse and shops. The Forest Service built in Salt Lake City instead, and Senate bill 952 gives the land back to the Ogden Chamber of Commerce because the Federal Government had no use for it for the purpose for which it was given. There is no record of any improvements having been made on the land since it was donated in 1942. I make that point because, even in the instances in which land has been given for a certain purpose and then for some reason the Federal Government has discontinued the purpose, I have taken the position that the people ought to get something for the improvements which the Federal Government may have placed on the land. But in this instance there were no improvements on the land.

Since the amount of the land was small, and the information given to my office was to the effect that the Federal Government did not put any money into this property; and since the property had been transferred for a specific purpose and the Federal Government had no use for the property for that purpose and did not carry out the purpose for which the land was granted, no objection was raised. My administrative assistant advised the assistant to the calendar committee that he was sure that if I were present I would raise no objection, because the bill fell within the category of cases as to which I have made explanations in the past as to the inapplicability of my formula.

The other measure was Senate Joint Resolution 35. The property involved in Senate Joint Resolution 35 is presently the property of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College. The transfer from the Federal Government was originally made with the legal commitment on the part of the recipient that it would be used solely for the establishment and maintenance of an agricultural and vocational school. Thus all that the United States Government holds is a possibility of reverter in this property. The express purpose of Senate Joint Resolution 35 is to allow the land to be transferred to the jurisdiction of a parish for the sole purpose of holding livestock and agricultural exhibitions on the land.

My administrative assistant tells me that the Federal officials involved advised him in my absence that in their opinion the purpose for which the property is now to be used coincides with the purpose of the original reverter reservation. They did not believe that any legislation was necessary. However, it is my best recollection that my administrative assistant informed me that it is proposed to spend approximately \$125,000 for the construction of an exposition building on the property; and the recipients felt that the question ought to be cleared up before they spent money on the construction of the building, which was quite understandable.

Here we have a case in which there is involved a transfer in the original instance from the Federal Government to the State for a specific purpose, with the Federal Government reserving a reverter in case the property is not used for that purpose. The Federal officials advise that the purpose for which it would be used, holding livestock exhibitions, would be in line with the original purpose of the grant, and that therefore there was no basis for the exercise of the reverter clause.

Let me tell the Senate exactly what I said to my administrative assistant when I returned and studied this case. I said to him, "I think there is room for some honest difference as to whether the holding of livestock exhibitions on this property is identically in line with the purpose of the original grant, and consistent with the reverter."

I further said, "I can see that the proposed use of the land is for agricultural purposes, for which it was originally granted, but it is a pretty close question. However, I think you are right." I want the RECORD to show that, because I do not want my administrative assistant to be charged with any responsibility. I take the responsibility. I said to him, "I think you were right in reaching the conclusion that the Morse formula should not have been applied in this case, because I think the purpose was more in line with the intent of the reverter clause in the first instance than against it." Those are the two cases, Mr. President. Those are the theories I have tried to follow in this matter.

Before I close I desire to refer briefly to the precedents, because I do not think I will have to discuss this matter again in such detail for a long time. I desire to say something about the precedents which serve as the basis for the position I have taken in opposition to the bill. I think the closest precedent is probably Senate bill 2820 of the Eightieth Congress, second session. In that case the bill proposed allowed the transfer of 430 acres of land near Cheyenne, Wyo., to the city, which had originally transferred the land to the Veterans' Administration. The land involved was undeveloped, and was being used only from time to time for grazing purposes. The city of Cheyenne wanted the land for the purpose of building thereon a major recreational area. The Veterans' Administration had held the land for 15 years.

In the Senate, the Morse amendment was adopted, which would have required the city of Cheyenne to pay approximately \$4,500—an estimate based on the provision in the Morse amendment that the city of Cheyenne would pay 50 percent of the appraised fair market value as determined by the Department of the Interior.

The House disagreed with the Morse amendment, and asked for a conference. I withdrew the amendment, and asked approval of the House version. I stated that the House bill contained an adequate reservation protecting the Federal Government, and that the land could be used as a park for recreational purposes by the patients at the adjoining Veterans Hospital, as well as by other citizens. The reservation referred to was a reversionary clause in the deed which restricted the use of the land to maintenance of a public park and golf course.

When it got to the conference period, the officials of Cheyenne made available to me information as to proposed use of the property that had not been made available to me when the bill was on the floor of the Senate for debate. They satisfied me that the veterans in the hospital adjoining this property certainly needed some recreational facilities, and that the veterans would get sufficient value and benefit from this property to equal a value far in excess of the 50 percent of the fair market value.

I am citing the tough precedents, Mr. President, because that is the way I try a law suit. I do not believe in giving the court only those cases I think are clearly on my side. This is the toughest precedent I could cite showing how far I have gone in trying to be fair and equitable in this matter, and that whenever it could be shown me that the Federal Government was receiving a value from the transfer equal to 50 percent of the appraised fair market value I have been willing to go along with the transfer.

In regard to the last precedent, Carl R. Gray, Jr., the Administrator of the Veterans' Administration at the time, stated in his letter to the President of the Senate, that the reversionary provision had been included "not because the Veterans' Administration anticipates any future need for the land, but because it was desired to insure against use of the land for any purpose which might interfere with hospital activities."

I think the nearest precedent to Senate Joint Resolution 35, which is the Louisiana case, is the case of H. R. 3480, Eighty-first Congress, wherein the University of Kentucky was permitted to use without any payment some land for 4-H Club purposes.

Interestingly enough, Mr. President, I felt so much concern about that case and I was so anxious to do no injustice in regard to that transfer, that on an occasion when I was in Kentucky I had some conferences with the officials of the University of Kentucky in regard to this particular piece of property. The distinguished Presiding Officer now in the chair, the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CLEMENTS] was then Governor of the State of Kentucky. I was satisfied, as the result of the conference

then held, that it was a case that did not involve the Morse formula. I came back and made a full statement on the floor of the Senate as to why I thought the formula was not applicable.

In this case no improvements had been made on the land, no Federal money had been spent, and the Federal Government held only the possibility of reverter. The Federal Government had not used the land in any way. At most, H. R. 3480 allowed an expansion in the use of the land in that the original purpose in the transfer under a 1935 act was for the establishment of a State park.

The land is to be used for park purposes, in connection with the 4-H Club work in Kentucky. It is not going to be limited to the use of the 4-H Club boys and girls, but they are going to have a prior right to make use of the facilities on the land which will be built by the University of Kentucky for their 4-H conferences, which are, I think we all agree, of exceeding importance to the future of American agriculture.

I was going to discuss many other precedents, but my record on this matter will speak for itself.

In closing, Mr. President, I simply want to say that I have tried to do a conscientious and honest job on this matter for several years. I regret very much if by holding fast to this principle I have hurt any feelings in the Senate. But I am never going to function in the Senate on the basis of worrying about personal feelings, Mr. President. I have a job to do, as I see it; to use the best judgment I can in accordance with what I think are sound principles.

Here we are dealing with a principle which I think ought to be lived up to in the disposal of the property belonging to all the taxpayers of the United States. I have spent much time on this case. I have spent a great deal of time considering a very cherished sentimental matter and subjective matter, because I think it is very obvious from the debate this afternoon that there is some feeling between the Senator from Vermont and the Senator from Oregon—and there is. I am not going to discuss the reason for that feeling on the floor of the Senate other than to repeat that my vote can never be influenced by a possibility that some votes may be cast contrary to the interests of the State of Oregon in some bill that may come up for consideration. I am going to take them as they come, one by one, and let the merits, as I see them, of a bill dictate my vote.

I have analyzed this bill and reached the conclusion that it is wrong to give this piece of property to the State of Vermont for nothing. I think the State ought to pay something for it. I think it ought to pay 5 percent of the appraised fair market value.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CLEMENTS in the chair). The question is on the motion to reconsider the votes by which Senate bill 271 was passed.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I shall try not to take very long this afternoon, because I realize that it costs about \$1,500,000 a week to operate the Congress; and, therefore, if I talk too long on the

floor of the Senate, I shall be costing the taxpayers a great deal of money.

However, I wish to present a side of the story regarding this measure which is somewhat different from the side which has been presented by the Senator from Oregon. I wish to give the Senator from Oregon a score of 99 percent for effort, even if the effort was misdirected, but I can give him only a score of zero for the soundness for his arguments.

Mr. President, Senate bill 271 concerns the so-called Morgan horse farm, located at Weybridge, Vt. As has been said, it was originally donated to the Federal Government by Colonel Battell, a great admirer and fancier of Morgan horses, who expressed the hope that the land would be used as a Morgan horse farm. That has been done for the past 47 years.

As has also been said, some 400 acres were added to that land by purchase in 1917.

The Senate has also been told that the land has been operated as a Morgan horse farm. Also, Mr. President, one of the finest flocks of sheep in the United States has been developed there. Last year the average yield from that flock was 12½ pounds a head, which I believe is very remarkable.

However, when it came to making out the budget for 1951, the Bureau of the Budget refused to approve the use of Federal funds to carry on the farm, which was costing approximately \$50,000 a year.

Through the kindness of the Appropriations Committee, however, it was agreed that money would be appropriated to continue the farm until July 1, 1951, at which time it will go out of existence as a Federal research station for horses and sheep, unless some arrangement can be made.

The Federal Government has evidenced a desire to transfer the research work and the farm to the Vermont Agricultural College, to be operated under a cooperative effort by the Department of Agriculture and the Vermont State Agricultural College.

It goes without saying that the State of Vermont cannot afford to operate the farm at as great expense as it has cost the Federal Government. Of course, there can be no binding agreement between the Vermont Agricultural College and the Department of Agriculture until this bill is enacted into law and until the Vermont Legislature indicates its willingness to make appropriations to carry on this work.

However, I understand that informally it is agreed that the Vermont Agricultural College will continue to keep from 20 to 25 head of the Morgan horses on the farm and approximately 40 or 50 of the sheep. The forest land, which has been referred to, and which has no connection whatsoever with the Middlebury College virgin forest which the Forest Service is purchasing, of course will work in well with the classes in forestry; and it is also planned to keep some of the cattle from the college farm, which is approximately 30 miles away, on this place, because it will support more than the 25 head of horses and the 40 or 50 sheep.

The State of Vermont is to be requested to appropriate \$20,000 for the next biennium to carry on this work. The Vermont Legislature has not yet acted upon that request, because it is waiting to see whether the Congress will authorize the transfer of this station.

The property affected by this measure has constantly been referred to as surplus property. However, Mr. President, it is not surplus property. The purpose of this bill is to prevent the property from becoming surplus property.

The transfer, without consideration, of land owned by the Federal Government to States or municipalities is nothing new, for similar transfers have been made in several instances during the past 2 or 3 years. The Senator from Oregon has referred to some of them. For instance, there was the transfer of 812 acres to the Kellogg Foundation, in Michigan. That was a very proper transfer, because the property was originally given to the Federal Government by the Kellogg Foundation; and when the Federal Government found that it had no further use for the property, by means of action of the Congress provision was made for transferring the property back to the Kellogg Foundation.

There have also been transfers of property located in California and in other areas. The Senator from Oregon has mentioned several of them, although he said that occasionally he had missed one.

Mr. President, I happened to find one which the Senator from Oregon missed. That transfer was covered by Public Law 825, of the Eighty-first Congress, which was approved on September 23 of last year. I shall read from that bill:

That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, at such times as he deems appropriate, to convey by appropriate conveyances, without consideration, the interest of the United States in the lands, including water rights, buildings, and improvements presently comprising or appurtenant to the following dry land and irrigation field stations, to the States in which such stations are located, when, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, the transfer of any such station will result in establishing a more effective program in the cooperative agricultural experimental work of the Department of Agriculture and the respective State and the furtherance of agricultural experimental work on a national or regional basis will be better served by such transfer: Huntley, Mont.; Mitchell, Nebr.; Fallon, Nev.; Tucumcari, N. Mex.; Hermiston, Oreg.; Sheridan, Wyo.

Section 2 of the bill provides:

Conveyances or patents hereunder shall be upon such conditions as in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture will assure the use of such station in the cooperative agricultural experimental work of the Department of Agriculture and the respective State. Any such conveyances of the land shall contain a reservation to the United States of all the minerals in the land together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent to have all of Public Law 825 printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, Public 825 of the Eighty-first Congress was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Public Law 825—81st Cong.]

[Chap. 1005—2d sess.]

H. R. 5679

An act to authorize the transfer of certain agricultural dry land and irrigation field stations to the States in which such stations are located, and for other purposes

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, at such times as he deems appropriate, to convey by appropriate conveyances, without consideration, the interest of the United States in the lands, including water rights, buildings, and improvements presently comprising or appurtenant to the following dry land and irrigation field stations, to the States in which such stations are located, when, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, the transfer of any such station will result in establishing a more effective program in the cooperative agricultural experimental work of the Department of Agriculture and the respective State and the furtherance of agricultural experimental work on a national or regional basis will be better served by such transfer: Huntley, Montana; Mitchell, Nebraska; Fallon, Nevada; Tucumcari, New Mexico; Hermiston, Oregon; Sheridan, Wyoming: *Provided*, That when any or all of the land, including water rights, comprising any such station is public-domain land, only the Secretary of the Interior may by patent or other appropriate conveyance transfer such lands to the respective States: *Provided further*, That when any easement necessary to a station conveyed or patented hereunder is on public-domain lands, only the Secretary of the Interior may grant such easements to the State to which the station has been conveyed.

SEC. 2. Conveyances or patents hereunder shall be upon such conditions as in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture will assure the use of such station in the cooperative agricultural experimental work of the Department of Agriculture and the respective State. Any such conveyances of the land shall contain a reservation to the United States of all the minerals in the land together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Approved September 23, 1950.

Mr. AIKEN. Incidentally, Mr. President, the item the Senator from Oregon overlooked provided for the transfer to the State of Oregon without consideration of a dry land research station located in Oregon. That dry land research station comprised 460 acres. That measure came before the Senate on July 26, 1950. I find that a quorum call was had at the beginning of that session, and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] was present. I find that three pages—or 20 minutes—later, the bill to which I have referred, which permitted the transfer of the dry land experimental station to the State of Oregon came before the Senate and was passed. I find that three pages—or 20 minutes—later, the Senator from Oregon returned to the Chamber; and although he raised objection to having certain other bills acted upon in his absence, he raised no objection to the bill which provided for the transfer to the State of Oregon of the dry land experimental station at Hermiston, Oreg.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I decline to yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont declines to yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, the Senator from Oregon can explain in the best way he can the matter to which I have just referred. I have asked to have the entire bill printed in the RECORD, so that it may be seen that the bill provides for the transfer of an experiment station to Oregon, on terms which are almost identical to those on which it is now proposed, by means of Senate bill 271, to have the Morgan horse farm transferred to the State of Vermont.

And I may say Mr. President that I am in accord with the proposal to transfer the dry land experimental station at Hermiston to the State of Oregon if proper arrangements can be made with the Department of Agriculture.

Certainly there have been other bits of legislation providing for the transfer of Federal lands and Federal property to States or municipalities without consideration. For example, Public Law 289, of the Eightieth Congress, provided for the transfer of airports and facilities to States and municipalities without consideration. Public Law 537, of the Eightieth Congress, provided for the transfer of land to the proper agencies of the States for the preservation of wildlife and for game preserves. Public Law 731, of the Seventy-ninth Congress, provided for the transfer by the Farmers Home Administration, without charge, of land for schools. We then have the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of June 30, 1949, which, in section 203, subparagraph (k), referring to the Administrator of the General Services, provides:

(k) (1) Under such regulations as he may prescribe, the Administrator is authorized, in his discretion, to assign to the Federal Security Administrator for disposal such surplus real property, including buildings, fixtures, and equipment situated thereon, as is recommended by the Federal Security Administrator as being needed for school, classroom, or other educational use, or for use in the protection of public health, including research.

(A) Subject to the disapproval of the Administrator within 30 days after notice to him by the Federal Security Administrator of a proposed transfer of property for school, classroom, or other educational use, the Federal Security Administrator, through such officers or employees of the Federal Security Agency as he may designate, may sell or lease such real property, including buildings, fixtures, and equipment situated thereon, for educational purposes to the States and their political subdivisions and instrumentalities, and tax-supported educational institutions, and to other nonprofit educational institutions which have been held exempt from taxation under section 101 (6) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Subparagraph (B) relates to the transfer of lands and facilities for public health purposes. Subparagraph (C) provides:

(C) In fixing the sale or lease value of property to be disposed of under subparagraph (A) and subparagraph (B) of this

paragraph, the Federal Security Administrator shall take into consideration any benefit which has accrued or may accrue to the United States from the use of such property by any such State, political subdivision, instrumentality, or institution.

We then find that the Attorney General's opinion, volume 40, page 473, given to the War Assets Administration, held that such sales to educational institutions might be made at 100 percent discount. I further find upon inquiry that a very large percentage of the transfers of surplus Federal property, including lands, made to educational institutions, has been made at 100 percent discount.

It might be said, "That being the case, why is it not possible to transfer this agricultural research station at Weybridge to the Agricultural College of Vermont, certainly an educational institution, under the terms of the Surplus Property Act, at no cost?" as has been done in other cases.

The reason is that this law applies to surplus property. This research experiment station is not surplus property. It is the hope of those who are interested in horses and sheep and agriculture generally that it will not become surplus property. If it were, this magnificent foundation stable of Morgan horses would have to be dispersed. The Senator from Oregon made one of his purposes very plain this afternoon when he said he thought it would be much better to have those horses in the hands of private owners than to have them kept in this research agricultural station.

The Senator from Oregon has made frequent references to the "Morse formula." So far as I can find, the formula is something which exists solely in the mind of the Senator from Oregon. It is not in the statutes, it is not in any regulation of any department of the Government, it is not in the Constitution, and I am sure it will never be found among the Ten Commandments. I do not see how the Senate or the Congress is in any way bound by a formula which exists only in the mind of the Senator from Oregon. I do find that, at least in three cases, he has persuaded the Armed Services Committee—and it probably was not difficult—to write a proviso for 50 percent of value payment into three small bills, one of them affecting one-sixth of an acre. I think the largest one was 100 acres. They were persuaded to write that 50 percent cost provision into those bills, and so far as I know, there has been no objection to it on the part of the people to whom the property was transferred.

I suggest once more that time is of the essence. The Vermont Legislature is now in session. It is to be asked for \$20,000 a year to continue this work in cooperation with the Federal Government. The Federal Government, I understand, will furnish some technical services and technical advice. The legislature will recess within the next few days. It is very important that it have an opportunity to decide whether to make the appropriation which may be necessary to carry on the Morgan horse farm at Weybridge, Vt. The records

which are being made at the farm are, of course, of interest to all who are interested in horses and sheep throughout the United States.

The bill which is now before the Senate, and to which the Senator from Oregon objects, was approved unanimously by the Senate Agricultural and Forestry Committee. It was unanimously approved last year by the Senate, but did not reach the House in time to be acted upon there. It has reached the House this year, and I have just had handed me what appears to be an Associated Press dispatch, stating that the House unanimously approved and sent to the Senate the bill transferring 942 acres of Government-owned land to the Vermont Agricultural College, in Addison County, Vt. Of course, the dispatch is not entirely correct, because the bill simply provides that the Department of Agriculture may enter into negotiations with the College of Agriculture of the University of Vermont, to see whether a program can be worked out whereby this great experimental work and this great research station, which, as the Senator from Oregon said, has thus far preserved probably the finest foundation stable of Morgan horses in the world, can be continued. But we must get a decision. I did not like to bring the bill up this afternoon. I had no idea it would require more than 30 or 40 minutes when I did so. I am sorry if it had delayed other work, but I do feel it is important to reach a decision on it now, particularly in view of the fact that the House has unanimously passed the bill.

Mr. KERR, Mr. HENDRICKSON, and Mr. THYE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will my colleague yield to me for the purpose of suggesting the absence of a quorum?

Mr. KERR. I ask unanimous consent that I may yield for that purpose without losing the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senator may yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for a quorum call be rescinded, and that further proceedings under the call be suspended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Oklahoma is recognized.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I wonder if the Senator from Oklahoma will yield to me for not more than 1 minute, with the understanding that he shall not lose his right to the floor.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the Senator from Vermont for 1 minute, with the understanding that I shall not lose my right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I move that the motion to reconsider the vote by which Senate bill 271 was passed be laid on the table.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. AIKEN. Unanimous consent was given, was it not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hendrickson	Maybank
Anderson	Hennings	Millikin
Brewster	Hickenlooper	Monroney
Bricker	Hill	Morse
Butler, Md.	Hoey	Mundt
Butler, Nebr.	Holland	Murray
Byrd	Ives	Neely
Cain	Jenner	Nixon
Capehart	Johnson, Colo.	O'Connor
Carlson	Johnson, Tex.	Robertson
Case	Johnston, S. C.	Schoeppel
Chavez	Kem	Smathers
Clements	Kerr	Smith, Maine
Connally	Kilgore	Smith, N. J.
Cordon	Knowland	Sparkman
Dirksen	Langer	Stennis
Dworshak	Lehman	Taft
Eaton	Lodge	Thye
Ellender	Long	Underwood
Ferguson	McCarthy	Watkins
Flanders	McClellan	Welker
Frear	McFarland	Wherry
Gillette	McMahon	Williams
Green	Malone	Young
Hayden	Martin	

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senators from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE and Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senators from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT and Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senators from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER and Mr. MCKELLAR], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SMITH] are detained on official business.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] is absent by leave of the Senate on official committee business.

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are detained on official business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator

from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] to reconsider the vote whereby Senate bill 271 was passed.

Mr. MORSE and other Senators requested the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senators from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE and Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senators from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT and Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senators from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER and Mr. MCKELLAR], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SMITH] are detained on official business.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] is absent by leave of the Senate on official committee business.

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are detained on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 24, as follows:

YEAS—50

Alken	Hennings	Maybank
Anderson	Hickenlooper	Millikin
Brewster	Hill	Monroney
Butler, Md.	Hoey	Mundt
Butler, Nebr.	Holland	Nixon
Cain	Ives	O'Connor
Case	Johnson, Colo.	Smathers
Chavez	Johnston, S. C.	Smith, Maine
Clements	Kem	Smith, N. J.
Dworshak	Knowland	Sparkman
Ecton	Langer	Stennis
Ellender	Lehman	Taft
Flanders	Long	Thye
Gillette	McCarthy	Watkins
Green	McClellan	Wherry
Hayden	McFarland	Young
Hendrickson	Martin	

NAYS—24

Bricker	Frear	Morse
Byrd	Jenner	Murray
Capehart	Johnson, Tex.	Neely
Carlson	Kerr	Robertson
Connally	Kilgore	Schoeppel
Cordon	Lodge	Underwood
Dirksen	McMahon	Welker
Ferguson	Malone	Williams

NOT VOTING—22

Bennett	Humphrey	Russell
Benton	Hunt	Saltonstall
Bridges	Kefauver	Smith, N. C.
Douglas	McCarran	Tobey
Duff	McKellar	Vandenberg
Eastland	Magnuson	Wiley
Fulbright	O'Mahoney	
George	Pastore	

So the motion of Mr. FLANDERS to lay on the table the motion of Mr. MORSE was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Snader, its assistant reading clerk, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bills of the Senate:

S. 60. An act for the relief of Cilka Elizabeth Ingrova;

S. 82. An act to provide reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection with the burial of those who served in the military forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines while such forces were in the Armed Forces of the United States pursuant to the military order of the President of the United States, dated July 26, 1941; and

S. 379. An act to authorize relief of authorized certifying officers of terminated war agencies in liquidation by the Department of Labor.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 1149) to authorize the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of certain lands in Addison County, Vt., for agricultural purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 13) favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens.

HOUSE BILL ORDERED TO LIE ON THE TABLE

The bill (H. R. 1149) to authorize the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of certain lands in Addison County, Vt., for agricultural purposes, was read twice by title, and ordered to lie on the table.

DISPERSAL OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MONRONEY in the chair). The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] has the floor.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, in order that Senators may know what business is coming before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 218, Calendar 194.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 218) to authorize a program to provide for the construction of Federal buildings outside of, but in the vicinity of and accessible to the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arizona?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Works with amendments.

RUSSIAN AGGRESSION IN KOREA

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, in their conspiracy to rule the world, the Russian war lords moved one set of their puppets, the Red rulers of North Korea, into the naked aggression in South Korea

to serve the purposes of Communist Russia. When the United Nations met that threat and threw it back, the Russian master schemers moved a second set of pawns into the Korean struggle.

They sent large elements of the armed forces of Red China into Korea to serve the Russian purpose and to accomplish the Russian aim. That move has been checkmated; that threat has been met, overcome, and thrown back. A considerable degree of stability has been obtained.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KERR. In a moment I shall yield to the Senator from Ohio.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator declines to yield at this time.

Mr. KERR. I shall be glad to yield in a moment.

Some complain that we are in a stalemate. The fact is that the aggressors have been forced into a stalemate and we have achieved at least a temporary stability.

We are punishing the aggressor with terrible losses. Now the Russian master schemers must either permit their puppets to accept a responsible peace or they must move on another front.

We have thwarted them thus far in their program of aggression. After frustrating their scheme by our long and persistent efforts, are we now going to deliberately play into their hands and lose everything by becoming locked in a giant all-out conflict?

I now yield to the Senator from Ohio for a question.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I understood the Senator to state that the aggression of the Chinese had been thrown back. Is it not true that the Red Chinese attacked the United Nations army itself at the borders of Korea, and that it forced them back and took more than half of the ground which had been retaken by the United Nations; and that the Red Chinese are still facing the United Nations army, having succeeded in at least half their aggression, and having inflicted heavy casualties on the American troops, as well as the troops of other nations? Can the Senator say that that aggression has in any way been thrown back?

Mr. KERR. I am glad the Senator from Ohio asked that question. The forces Communist Russia sent in, through moving their puppets, the Red Chinese, did temporarily succeed, by reason of the blunder of General MacArthur, in having our forces scattered all along the hundreds of miles of frontier of the Yalu River, and threw the United Nations forces back in one of the most tragic defeats and tragic retreats American soldiers have ever known. Their morale was at the lowest ebb of any United States military force in history, when they realized that they would not be home by Christmas, as promised by General MacArthur, when they realized that there had been hurled at them the Chinese Communist forces which MacArthur said would not come into the conflict, and when they realized that

they had lost all the ground they had gained, and were forced into headlong retreat.

Mr. President, General Ridgway was put in command at that time. The United Nations forces were reassembled and revitalized, and under his magnificent leadership their morale was rebuilt, their advance was resumed, and they have now hurled the Chinese Communists back almost to the point where the Chinese Communists entered the fray, and I would presume, Mr. President, to the extent which, under all the exigencies of the military situation, the distinguished commander, General Ridgway, has left his forces should drive them back.

Mr. TAFT. Perhaps the Senator did not understand my question. The Senator from Oklahoma said the forces of Red China, the aggressors have been forced back, have been defeated. Is it not true that they occupy one-half of Korea which they took away from the United Nations, and that their aggression therefore has been successful up to the present moment?

Mr. KERR. The Senator from Oklahoma did not say they had been defeated. He said they—referring to Red Russia—sent large elements of the armed forces of Red China into Korea to serve the Russian purpose and to accomplish the Russian aim. That move has been checkmated. That threat has been met, overcome, and thrown back. A considerable degree of stability has been obtained.

The Senator from Oklahoma does not take the position that the United Nations forces have won complete victory in Korea, but I believe that the world knows, I believe that Red China knows, I believe that the United Nations forces in Korea know that the armies of Red China have been checkmated, that they have been thrown back, and that a considerable degree of stability has been established.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for one question?

Mr. KERR. I yield for a question.

Mr. CAIN. Does the Senator from Oklahoma know—as I hope he does—that Gen. Matthew Bunker Ridgway went to Korea some months ago as the result of the unexpected and unfortunate death of the splendid General Walker, and that since the day General Ridgway entered Korea until the day when he was named as Gen. Douglas MacArthur's successor in Korea, General Ridgway was a field commander for Gen. Douglas MacArthur, and every foot of progress that magnificent soldier, General Ridgway, made, was in furtherance of the orders which were given to General Ridgway by his commanding officer, General MacArthur?

Mr. KERR. The Senator from Oklahoma is aware that General Ridgway was subject to the orders of General MacArthur and must say that in the opinion of the Senator from Oklahoma carried them out much better and on the basis of fewer promises made, and on the basis of fewer mistakes of intelligence of the enemy forces, of where they were, and what they would do, than had been made prior to his arrival.

Mr. CAIN. One other question, sir.

Mr. KERR. I yield to the Senator for a question.

Mr. CAIN. I appreciate it, sir. The Senator from Oklahoma seems to be making a comparison between the abilities and the knowledge of General Ridgway and the abilities and the knowledge of the late General Walker, who was General Ridgway's predecessor as the commanding general of the Eighth Army. Does the Senator from Oklahoma not know that both those generals were employed by General MacArthur?

Mr. KERR. The Senator from Oklahoma has nothing but the highest respect for the late General Walker. He not only did all he could, but he gave his life in the effort. I honor his effort. I respect his memory. I am glad that he did not go to the front and say to the men, "The Chinese Communists may be across the Yalu, but you can depend upon two things: First, they will not enter this conflict, and, second, you will be home by Christmas."

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KERR. Red Russia's primary purpose and primary objective is to overcome and defeat and then control and subjugate the United States of America. She can never accomplish this purpose unless we stumble or fumble or bumble in such a way as to give her the opportunity she can never get for herself.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KERR. I will yield in a moment.

Is it not plain to see that nothing would serve her purpose quite as well as for this mighty Nation to get its manpower and military power in an all-out struggle in the mire and jungle on the China mainland?

In this connection, I want to quote in part from the learned editorial by Mr. Walter Lippmann, appearing in today's Washington Post:

But there can be no room for argument, I submit, that the main adversary is the Red Army of the Soviet Union, and that it would be strategic lunacy to commit our main forces, the main forces of the Atlantic community and of Western Christendom, until the Kremlin commits its main forces.

To follow MacArthur's policies and recommendations would inevitably result in just such a calamitous situation. Russia knows this. Our Chiefs of Staff know this. The President of the United States knows this. In my opinion, the people of the United States are rapidly finding it out.

I now yield to the Senator from California for a question.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Is the Senator from Oklahoma familiar with the fact that the latest British proposal again renews the suggestion that in the peace negotiations, at least the negotiations for a settlement, there shall sit down together the representatives of the United States, France, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and Communist China? On the basis of their statements already publicly made, that means that we will be outvoted in any type of negotiation to take place, because obviously Communist China will vote for a settlement which

will be satisfactory to them; the Soviet Union will certainly support them, and the British are already on record as being in favor of turning Formosa over to the Chinese Communists, recognizing them, and bringing them into the United Nations. Is the Senator familiar with that fact?

Mr. KERR. The Senator from Oklahoma was asked by the distinguished Senator from California a similar but much more limited question, that I presume had to do with the same incident and same suggestion in the little discussion we had with each other on the floor a few days ago. I will refresh the memory of the Senator from California by saying to him now, as I did then, that I am just as much opposed to this country either inviting or permitting Communist China to sit in with us in negotiating a peace treaty with Japan; I am just as much opposed to our surrendering or permitting the abandonment of Formosa or of our taking any action that would result in Formosa being delivered into the hands of Red China, as I am of an American military commander bringing about a situation which would put us into an all-out war with Red China.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KERR. I decline to yield, Mr. President; I wish to finish answering the Senator's question.

I am aware that the British Commonwealth of Nations is not perfect. I am aware of the fact that their leaders may have viewpoints which do not entirely harmonize or coincide with ours. However, as I think of the British Commonwealth of Nations—Great Britain herself, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa—and the great, magnificent, patriotic manpower represented there and the vast quantities of natural resources which are controlled by that Commonwealth of Nations, with which resources wars are won, and without which resources wars are lost, I must say that, although I do not agree by any means with all the recommendations or suggestions made by the British Commonwealth of Nations, I am very glad, indeed, that they are our allies; and I hope the day will never come when we shall be unable or unwilling to make every possible effort to resolve our differences with the British Commonwealth of Nations and, to the greatest degree of which we are capable, keep them as our allies in this world-wide struggle between the Western World and the Communist world.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MONROE in the chair). Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the Senator from California for a question.

Mr. KNOWLAND. In view of the Senator's statement regarding the strategic importance of the resources of the British Empire—with which statement I fully agree, and I also quite agree that it is important for us to have Great Britain as an ally—does not the Senator from Oklahoma believe that, for the

by private engineering companies to make sure that an efficient job was done.

When you are building dams like Grand Coulee, the largest dam in the world, the Bonneville Power Administration and the Bureau of Reclamation would be condemned by the Congress of the United States if they did not hire competent engineers to do the job of designing the dam and transmission facilities. If it is prudent for private power qualified, professional assistance, it follows that it is equally prudent for the Federal Government to do so. If, however, the Government had not been careful and a line broke down and they had a request in here for some funds to take care of the loss then Congress would ask: "Why did they not go out and get a good man from private industry who knew something about the job that had to be done?" It seems to me we went into this very carefully under the able questioning of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL]. This is the same standard provision that applies in the case of the Army engineers.

I hope that under all the circumstances the Committee will vote the amendment down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. REES of Kansas) there were—ayes 57, noes 59.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. MILLS, chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 3790) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

VERMONT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 271) to authorize the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of certain lands in Addison County, Vt., for agricultural purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to transfer and convey to the Vermont Agricultural College, a State-owned corporation, upon acceptance by said agricultural college, without cost, the real property comprising 942.42 acres, more or less, of the United States Morgan Horse Farm located in Addison County, town of Weybridge, Vt., and such of the personal property of this station as may be agreed upon, in writing, by the Secretary of Agriculture and the dean of the Vermont Agricultural College. Such real and personal property and research records shall be transferred upon the express condition that they shall be used by the Vermont Agricultural College for the benefit of agricul-

ture for such period as may be agreed upon by the Secretary and the said college at the time of transfer. Deeds to the property conveyed pursuant to this act shall contain a reservation to the United States of all gas, oil, coal, and other minerals and all fissionable materials as may be found in such lands and the right to the use of the lands for extracting and removing same.

The authority herein contained shall expire on June 30, 1951, unless, prior to such expiration date, the dean of the Vermont Agricultural College shall have notified the Secretary of Agriculture of the acceptance of the lands and other property of the station under the terms of this act.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. POAGE: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to transfer and convey to the Vermont Agricultural College, a State-owned corporation, upon acceptance by said agricultural college, without cost, the real property comprising nine hundred forty-two and forty-two one-hundredths acres, more or less, of the United States Morgan Horse Farm located in Addison County, town of Weybridge, Vt., and such of the personal property of this station as may be agreed upon, in writing, by the Secretary of Agriculture and the dean of the Vermont Agricultural College. Such real and personal property and research records shall be transferred upon the express condition that they shall be used by the Vermont Agricultural College for the benefit of agriculture for such period as may be agreed upon by the Secretary, and the said college at the time of transfer. Deeds to the property conveyed pursuant to this act shall contain (1) a provision providing that the property shall revert to the United States if the property is used for any purpose other than for the benefit of agriculture, and (2) a reservation to the United States of all gas, oil, coal, and other minerals and fissionable materials as may be found in such lands and the right to use the lands for extracting and removing same.

"The authority herein contained shall expire on June 30, 1951, unless, prior to such expiration date, the dean of the Vermont Agricultural College shall have notified the Secretary of Agriculture of the acceptance of the lands and other property of the station under the terms of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill, H. R. 6392.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

VIEWS OF EARL COCKE, JR., NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, if there is any segment of our population in a position to speak for the American people, it is those men and women who followed the Stars and Stripes through two world wars, many of whom are again serving their country in the so-called police action in Korea.

These veterans represent a true cross-section of the American people for they are from all walks in life, various religious faiths and racial origins, as well as being Democrats and Republicans.

These veterans are organized into several great veteran organizations that have a combined membership of nearly 9,000,000 citizens.

In Tampa, Fla., on April 23, Erle Cocke, Jr., national commander of the American Legion reflected the views of millions of American citizens when he said:

Military decisions must govern the methods and tactics of defeating the enemy. This is no job for swivel chair politicians or striped-pants diplomats. This is a job for soldiers.

Today here in Washington Commander in Chief Charles C. Ralls, of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, reinforced the words of the national Legion commander when he demanded the replacement of Secretary of State Dean Acheson with a successor who can command the genuine support of both Democrats and Republicans as a necessary prelude to the reestablishment of a bipartisan policy.

In asking President Truman to dismiss Dean Acheson, Commander in Chief Ralls said:

The current conflict of opinions between Congress and the State Department and Acheson's manifest inability to win the support of the American people have produced a degree of disunity that strikes at the very foundation of our hopes for victory over the communist menace to world peace.

Commander Ralls continued by saying:

Soviet Russia has always employed the divide and conquer technique to destroy its enemies. As long as we remain divided on our foreign principles and objectives, we are guilty of giving aid and comfort to our Communist enemies—

He said.

The national leader of the VFW declared that millions of Americans have clearly indicated their lack of confidence in Secretary Acheson and he said this attitude will continue to handcuff the Nation's effort to combat aggression on all fronts as long as Mr. Acheson remains head of our State Department.

Mr. Speaker, the statements by the national commanders of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars are not emotional outbursts resulting from the Truman-MacArthur controversy. Their statements are based on actions taken at their national conventions, assembled last year, when they condemned the policies of the Department of State which they declared were endangering the very existence of our beloved country.

Mr. Speaker, I agree with these two great veteran leaders that Dean Acheson

should be removed immediately. In the minds of millions of Americans he is a symbol of disunity. Recent polls of public opinion reveal the undeniable fact that a great percentage of the American people have lost faith in Dean Acheson. Therefore, as long as he remains in office, the American people can expect nothing but bitter controversies, political dissensions, and continued confusion in our efforts to meet the challenge of world communism.

Dean Acheson did not turn his back on Alger Hiss—it is the time for the American people to turn their backs on Dean Acheson—the symbol of disunity.

TREATMENT OF POWERS OF APPOINTMENT FOR ESTATE AND GIFT TAX PURPOSES

Mr. LYLE, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 206, Rept. No. 374), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2084) relating to the treatment of powers of appointment for estate and gift tax purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means, the bill shall be considered as having been read for amendment. No amendment shall be in order to said bill except amendments offered by the direction of the Committee on Ways and Means, and said amendments shall be in order, any rule of the House to the contrary notwithstanding. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

DISPLACED PERSONS ACT OF 1948

Mr. MITCHELL, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 207, Rept. No. 375), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3576) to amend the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Mr. McCARTHY (at the request of Mr. MITCHELL) was given permission to file a minority report on H. R. 3283.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD] is recognized for 30 minutes.

CONTROL OF MARGINS ON COMMODITY EXCHANGES

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, some time ago on the House floor, an exchange took place in which an attempt was made to fix party responsibility for the defeat of a provision in the original draft of the Defense Production Act which would have given the President the authority to fix margin requirements for trading on the commodity exchanges.

During that discussion, familiar charges were repeated about speculation on the commodity exchanges and the conclusion was drawn that this speculation was a factor in increasing commodity prices and the cost of living.

Without saying whether Democrats or Republicans were responsible for the defeat of the effort to increase the Government's authority over the commodity exchanges, I want to say that I supported the amendment to the Defense Production Act for deletion of the commodity exchange provision. I did so after considered judgment and I would do so again under similar circumstances.

Bear in mind please, that the proposal we are talking about was not a proposal to put the commodity exchanges out of business because of the speculation which takes place on them. Nobody, so far as I know, has said that the commodity exchanges should be closed. On the contrary, even the Department of Agriculture, which has been the principal proponent for control of margins for futures trading on the exchanges, agrees that the exchanges serve a useful purpose. This is attested by many statements from Department officials. The question comes down to the advisability of giving the Government more power over the exchanges, including giving the Government the authority to raise margins, or lower margins, on the theory that speculation does have a vital influence upon commodity prices.

Chief Justice Taft, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of the *United States v. The New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, Inc.* (263 U. S. 611) said:

The usefulness and legality of sales for future delivery, and of furnishing an exchange where under well-defined limitations and the rules the business can be carried on, have been fully recognized by this court. * * * Those who have studied the economic effect of such exchanges for contracts for future deliveries generally agree that they stabilize prices in the long run instead of promoting their fluctuation.

Like William Howard Taft, I maintain that the rise or fall of commodity prices, for any but very brief periods, simply reflects market conditions. In a free market, prices cannot but reflect supply and demand. The exchanges simply mirror these prices.

What then is the function of the commodity exchanges? They serve two primary purposes:

First. They show accurately what prices are from hour to hour and day to day.

Second. They serve as insurance for the elements of an industry which does not wish to speculate, but which wish to make their profits out of the services they perform.

The advantage of a place where anyone interested can readily obtain accurate and up-to-date information on commodity prices should not have to be spelled out.

If there is any question about the importance of this function of the exchanges, I refer you only to the recent experience on the cotton exchanges. The general ceiling price regulation, issued on January 26, resulted in the closing of the cotton exchanges until March 8. The cotton exchanges opened on March 8 following the issuance by OPS of specific price ceilings on upland cotton and a supplementary regulation which fixed ceilings for futures trading.

During the period from January 26 to March 8 the entire cotton trade was paralyzed. The general price ceiling was such that no one knew what the price of cotton was supposed to be. The producers of cotton could not sell their cotton; merchants could not quote prices to mills, nor mills to their purchasers. The holders of contracts on the exchanges could not fulfill their contracts. Everything was at a standstill until the exchanges opened.

The exchanges now are doing their best to function but, as the cotton industry informed OPS, it is difficult for any industry to function in a Government strait-jacket. I am of the opinion that price ceilings on raw cotton and some other agricultural commodities will prove unworkable and eventually will be lifted. Meanwhile, the ceilings will have failed in their primary purpose of preventing inflation and much damage will have resulted to the industries affected.

It, however, is not my purpose today to discuss price ceilings on agricultural commodities. I intend to confine myself primarily to the proposal recently talked about on the House floor—the proposal to give the Government the authority to fix margins for trading on the exchanges, and to explain the reasons for my attitude.

As I have stated, the recent experience with the cotton exchanges has demonstrated the purpose which the exchanges serve as the authentic source of price information. Before leaving this point I would like also to state what happened in World War I. The cotton exchanges closed after war began and remained closed for several months. During this period, prices of cotton varied widely over the Cotton Belt. They even varied from locality to locality. With the exchanges closed, nobody knew what prices were.

Now let me return to the second of the primary purposes of a commodity market—to serve as insurance for the elements of the industry which does not wish to speculate.

Let me illustrate how this insurance works. It is called hedging. For example, a grain merchant buys wheat from producers and sells an equivalent amount of wheat in the futures market. When he sells the wheat he bought from farmers, he buys back his futures contract, thus closing out the transaction.

ders to the elected representatives of the people.

That was the risk MacArthur ran. He will not now want to complain that it was a bad risk.

He tested public opinion. He found public opinion set resolutely against him.

He has made his sacrifice.

CAN IT GO ON?

But what about his successor, General Ridgway? Is he also to be subjected to the same tight, stupid controls around the thirty-eighth parallel which bound MacArthur?

Is he also to be told by the Lake Success lollipops that in Korea he can do anything he likes against the Chinese—anything except hurt them?

If so, the position becomes intolerable. It is like asking Joe Louis to go into the ring with a pair of handcuffs on.

GIVE HIM A CHANCE

What is the answer? It is for the United Nations to give to MacArthur's successor something it never gave to MacArthur—clear-cut political directions which do not endanger the lives of American and British soldiers.

If that happens, MacArthur's sacrifice may not have been in vain.

RESULTS OF THE WHAT-DO-YOU-THINK POLL—ARTICLE FROM THE OMAHA WORLD-HERALD

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. Mr. President, there appeared in the Omaha World-Herald of April 12, 1951, a list of 18 questions on a what-do-you-think poll. The list appeared in but one issue of the newspaper, but about 1 out of 10 readers returned answers to the poll.

A total of 24,338 ballots were turned over unopened to a prominent audit firm to tabulate. A poll taken among readers of the Omaha World-Herald would certainly be a most reliable cross section of sentiment in Nebraska and adjoining States. I am certain the tabulation of this poll will be of great interest to Members of Congress, and I ask that it be printed immediately following my remarks in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the tabulation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESULTS IN THE WHAT-DO-YOU-THINK POLL
Below appears the tabulations of 18 national and international questions, as certified by the John M. Gilchrist Co., certified public accountants.

Ballots were published in the Omaha World-Herald of April 12, 1951. They were printed only once. Some persons did not vote on all questions. The percentages listed here refer to the total ballots voted, 24,338.

	Yes		No	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
1. Would you vote for President Truman if he were up for reelection today?	969	4.0	23,201	95.3
2. Do you approve of the administration's foreign policies in general?	1,359	5.6	22,410	92.1
3. Do you believe Secretary of State Acheson is the proper man for the position he holds?	999	4.1	22,927	94.2
4. Do you approve the removal of General Douglas MacArthur as commander-in-chief of the Far East?	1,869	7.7	22,057	90.6

	Yes		No	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
5. Do you believe United States planes should be allowed to bomb Communist Chinese supply bases in Manchuria?	20,468	84.1	2,463	10.1
6. Should the United States permit invasion of the Chinese mainland by Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist forces?	20,505	84.3	2,226	9.1
7. Do you favor sending still larger numbers of ground troops to Europe?	3,821	15.7	19,045	78.3
8. Should the President assume the power to send troops abroad, whenever he sees fit, without the consent of Congress?	1,793	7.4	22,195	91.2
9. Should the United States continue economic aid after the Marshall plan expires in 1952?	3,174	13.0	19,496	80.1
10. Do you believe sending troops to Europe now is a more pressing problem for the United States than the prosecution of the war in Korea?	1,985	8.2	20,251	83.2
11. Do you believe price and wage controls are necessary at this time?	10,194	41.9	12,900	53.0
12. Do you favor universal military training?	11,594	47.6	11,749	48.3
13. Do you believe that in these times the Government should support farm prices?	4,390	18.0	18,584	76.4
14. To achieve real economy in government would you be willing to sacrifice some governmental nondefense functions that are or might be helpful to you personally?	21,478	88.2	1,486	6.1
15. Do you like the idea of a new conservative political party to include southern Democrats and conservative northern Republicans?	11,833	48.6	8,723	35.9
16. Would you vote for a military man for President?	12,002	49.3	10,119	41.6
17. Should the RFC be abolished?	20,454	84.0	2,276	9.4
18. Do you think moral and ethical standards in American public service are declining?	21,644	89.0	1,901	7.8

HOW THE MEN AND WOMEN VOTED

Below is a breakdown of the balloting which shows how the men and women cast their ballots:

	Men, 12,714 total		Women, 11,624 total	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
1. Truman	553	12,077	416	11,124
2. Foreign policy	784	11,732	575	10,678
3. Acheson	553	11,962	416	10,965
4. MacArthur removal	1,109	11,417	760	10,640
5. Manchuria bombing	10,873	1,282	9,595	1,181
6. Chiang invasion	10,942	1,148	9,563	1,078
7. Troops to Europe	2,255	9,829	1,566	9,216
8. Troops without consent	1,034	11,524	759	10,671
9. Marshall plan	1,676	10,326	1,498	9,170
10. Europe or Korea	1,109	10,684	876	9,567
11. Price, wage controls	5,209	7,022	4,985	5,878
12. UML	6,205	6,126	5,389	5,623
13. Farm supports	2,243	10,011	2,147	8,573
14. Economy	11,461	715	10,017	771
15. New party	6,481	4,627	5,352	4,096
16. Military for President	6,251	5,446	5,751	4,673
17. Abolish RFC	10,824	1,258	9,630	1,018
18. Moral decline	11,317	1,066	10,347	835

TRANSFER TO THE VERMONT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF CERTAIN LANDS IN ADDISON COUNTY, VT.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House Joint Resolution 223, to authorize the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of certain lands in Addison County, Vt., for agricultural purposes, which is a companion joint resolution to calendar 197, Senate Joint Resolution 57.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The House joint resolution has not yet been received from the House.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I was told that it had been received.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is a copy at the desk, but not the original joint resolution.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, would it not be possible to consider the Senate joint resolution, and later substitute the House joint resolution?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair did not understand the Senator from Maine.

Mr. BREWSTER. I inquire whether, as a practical matter, the Senate joint resolution could be considered, and the House joint resolution substituted later.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The House joint resolution is not before the Senate. It has not yet been messaged over.

Mr. BREWSTER. May I inquire what would be the parliamentary effect if we passed an identical Senate joint resolution?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It would have to go to the House, and the House would have to act on it, just as we must act on a House bill when it comes from the House.

Mr. BREWSTER. Perhaps we had better wait until the House joint resolution arrives. Will we be advised as soon as it arrives?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate will be in order. Our friends in the galleries are likewise requested to preserve order. As soon as the message arrives from the House, the Chair will lay it before the Senate.

Mr. BREWSTER. I think it is desirable to get as early action as possible.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the Rouse of Representatives, by Mr. Snader, its assistant reading clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 271) to authorize the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of certain lands in Addison County, Vt., for agricultural purposes, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 223) to give the Department of Commerce the authority to extend certain charters of vessels to citizens of the Republic of the Philippines, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to

the enrolled bill (H. R. 2612) to authorize the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to establish daylight saving time in the District, and it was signed by the Vice President.

EXTENSION OF CERTAIN CHARTERS OF VESSELS TO CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 223) authorizing an extension of certain charters of vessels to citizens of the Republic of the Philippines, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, the joint resolution concerns a noncontroversial subject. The Senate joint resolution was reported by our committee unanimously. It is a companion joint resolution to the one before the Senate. There is a time limit involved, and unless the joint resolution is passed very shortly and becomes effective before Sunday evening, it will cause considerable difficulty in the Philippine Islands.

Mr. WHERRY. I do not believe there will be any objection. However, before we consider the joint resolution, I wonder whether the distinguished Senator from Colorado would give a further explanation of what would be accomplished by it. As I understand, it merely continues in effect an arrangement, which has been enjoyed for approximately 5 years, in the leasing and chartering of vessels to Philippine nationals.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. Can the Senator give a trifle more explanation as to what is involved so far as revenue is concerned? I think Members of the Senate should have that information.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. It has to do with chartering of eight vessels. As I have said, the time expires on Sunday evening. This resolution would extend the chartering for one more year.

The nationals of the Philippines who use these vessels pay to the United States Government each year one-tenth of the statutory value of the ships, so it is not a free-will offering. We are being paid for it.

The use of these vessels is very important to the Philippines, because they take care of interisland commerce. We know that there are many islands in the Philippine archipelago, and that they depend for transportation on vessels of this kind. They are small vessels.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Does the joint resolution comes before us without amendment?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The committee adopted an amendment to the Senate joint resolution restricting the extension to 1 year. The House measure carries the same language.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I have talked with Members on this side. The Members of the minority are very much in favor of passing the joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, Senate Joint Resolution 57 is indefinitely postponed.

TRANSFER TO VERMONT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF CERTAIN LANDS IN ADDISON COUNTY, VT.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 271) to authorize the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of certain lands in Addison County, Vt., for agricultural purposes, which was to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to transfer and convey to the Vermont Agricultural College, a State-owned corporation, upon acceptance by said agricultural college, without cost, the real property comprising nine hundred forty-two and forty-two one-hundredths acres, more or less, of the United States Morgan Horse Farm located in Addison County, town of Waybridge, Vt., and such of the personal property of this station as may be agreed upon, in writing, by the Secretary of Agriculture and the dean of the Vermont Agricultural College. Such real and personal property and research records shall be transferred upon the express condition that they shall be used by the Vermont Agricultural College for the benefit of agriculture for such period as may be agreed upon by the Secretary, and the said college at the time of transfer. Deeds to the property conveyed pursuant to this act shall contain (1) a provision providing that the property shall revert to the United States if the property is used for any purpose other than for the benefit of agriculture, and (2) a reservation to the United States of all gas, oil, coal, and other minerals and fissionable materials as may be found in such lands and the right to use the lands for extracting and removing same.

The authority herein contained shall expire on June 30, 1951, unless, prior to such expiration date, the dean of the Vermont Agricultural College shall have notified the Secretary of Agriculture of the acceptance of the lands and other property of the station under the terms of the act.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House, request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HOEY, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. AIKEN, and Mr. YOUNG conferees on the part of the Senate.

JOINT MEETING OF ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE AND COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS TO HEAR GENERAL MACARTHUR

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, Gen. Douglas MacArthur has accepted the invitation of the Senate Committee on Armed Services to appear before that committee on Thursday, May 3. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has requested that it be permitted to meet with us in a joint meeting. I ask

unanimous consent that that may be done, for the purpose of that meeting as well as subsequent hearings on the subject.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Is it contemplated that the two committees will sit jointly in continuous meetings?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; both for the purpose of hearing General MacArthur, and for the purpose of subsequent hearings to be held on the same subject.

SENATOR FROM MICHIGAN

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I have here the certificate of appointment by the Governor of Michigan of Hon. BLAIR MOODY to be United States Senator from that State, to succeed the late Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg. I send the certificate to the desk and ask that it be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The certificate will be read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that pursuant to the power vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the State of Michigan, I, G. Mennen Williams, the Governor of said State, do hereby appoint BLAIR MOODY a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States until the vacancy therein, caused by the death of Arthur H. Vandenberg, is filled by election, as provided by law.

Witness His Excellency our Governor, G. Mennen Williams, and our seal hereto affixed at Lansing, Mich., this 23d day of April, in the year of our Lord 1951.

G. MENNEN WILLIAMS.

By the Governor:

F. M. ALGER,
Secretary of State.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The certificate of appointment will be placed on file with the Secretary.

Is the Senator-designate ready to take the oath?

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator-designate is present to take the oath.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If he will present himself at the desk, the oath will be administered.

Mr. MOODY, escorted by Mr. FERGUSON, advanced to the desk; and the oath of office prescribed by law was administered to him by the Vice President. [Applause.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair appreciates the enthusiasm of the Press Gallery over succeeding in having one of its members appointed to the Senate. Nevertheless, it is against the rules of the Senate to make demonstrations of the sort we have just heard. Though the door will be locked after the horse is gone, the Chair will ask that the rules of the Senate be observed.

SUSPENSION OF CERTAIN IMPORT TAXES ON COPPER

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3336) to suspend certain import taxes on copper.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The committee amendment will be stated.

interested in this item for investigation work by the Bureau of Reclamation. The Bureau has been doing a large amount of investigation work in Colorado, a good deal in my district, and considerable in the Fourth Congressional District so ably represented by my colleague, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL]. This work has not been completed. Therefore this is an item in which we have a very keen personal interest.

It is obvious that the work of the Bureau will be seriously curtailed if this appropriation is reduced. I fear such a reduction would have a direct effect upon these investigations which are now under way in Colorado.

One of the projects on which the Bureau has been working upon is known as the Frying Pan-Arkansas project, which involves the transmountain diversion of water. This water will be used for domestic purposes, as well as irrigation. Cities and towns are now short of domestic water, and every effort is being made to expedite action on this project. Every Member of this House realizes the importance of water to the development of the West. We have had two or three rather dry years in certain parts of the West; it is, therefore, all the more important that we appropriate sufficient funds so that the necessary investigation work on these reclamation projects can be continued. This is an item that should not be reduced.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHENOWETH. I am very happy to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. The observation which the gentleman made applies, I think, as well to the East as to the agricultural and arid sections of our country. We remember the experience New York City had only in recent months. The water is vitally important in the life of all of us, and in connection with the activities of the many sections of our country.

Mr. CHENOWETH. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHENOWETH. I yield to my colleague from Massachusetts.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. No, one, of course, would willingly do anything that would interfere with the proper development of the great West.

Mr. CHENOWETH. I am sure the gentleman is correct. He has served on the Appropriations Committee for many years and has been a friend of the West. I consider him one of the most valuable members of that great committee.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I thank the gentleman for his observation in that connection. I point out to the gentleman that according to the hearings we have on the shelf some \$4,000,000,000 worth of projects ready for subsequent construction and that the recommendation of the committee includes over a million dollars for advance planning work. It seems to me that is an excessive recommendation in the light of the situation which confronts us at this time.

Mr. CHENOWETH. I will state to the gentleman that I am not familiar with the details as to just how this money will be spent. The sum of \$5,000,000 has been recommended. The Bureau had \$5,500,000 this year, and I believe the same amount should be given them for the next fiscal year.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHENOWETH. I yield to my distinguished friend from California.

Mr. ENGLE. The backlog of authorized projects on the shelf are not investigated. That is what this fund is for, to continue the planning and investigation of those projects which are on the shelf just like the ones in the upper basin which are now under consideration. Merely to have the projects on the shelf does not do the engineering and does not do the planning.

Mr. CHENOWETH. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHENOWETH. I yield.

Mr. HILL. I would just like to add my support to my colleague from Colorado. One thing this House can do that I think will do more harm than anything else is to make up our minds not to investigate these projects thoroughly and completely for whatever length of time may be necessary to know what will happen when the projects are built.

Mr. CHENOWETH. I agree with my distinguished colleague. I hope this amendment will be voted down and the appropriation left at \$5,000,000. I would personally like to see the same amount provided as spent this year, or \$5,500,000. However, I am willing to go along with the committee on its recommendation. I feel it would be disastrous if there should be any further reduction made, as contained in this amendment. I therefore urge that the amendment be defeated.

(Mr. CHENOWETH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Chairman, on page 14, line 23, appear the words, "for engineering and economic investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects."

I am advised that the Reclamation Bureau has already spent approximately \$1,500,000 on so-called engineering and economic investigations of the proposed central Arizona project. This is the project which the Secretary of the Interior has reported would cost the taxpayers of the United States \$2,075,000,000 in interest alone. The taxpayers of Arizona would pay three-eighths of 1 percent of that, and the taxpayers of the other States would pay 99 7/8 percent. The share of the taxpayers of California would be over \$172,000,000; the taxpayers of New York would have to pay \$304,000,000; those of Pennsylvania \$158,000,000; those of Ohio \$119,000,000; those of Texas \$90,000,000; those of Illinois \$157,000,000 and so on. Since that time the Secretary of the Interior has increased the cost estimates 11 percent.

This is the same project which the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on April 18 ordered tabled

until the water rights in the lower Colorado River are first determined by agreement or by adjudication of the Supreme Court.

I note that at page 15, line 20, appears the language:

No part of this appropriation shall be expended in the conduct of activities which are not authorized by law.

The central Arizona project is not authorized by law.

I want some assurance that this \$1,500,000 already spent on investigations of the fantastic central Arizona project is the last money that will be poured down this rat hole. Otherwise, I shall insist that proof be offered of the legislative authority for engineering and economic investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects, and, unless satisfied on the point, will make a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WIGGLESWORTH) there were—ayes 78, noes 52.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

For construction and rehabilitation of authorized reclamation projects or parts thereof (including power transmission facilities) and for other related activities, as authorized by law, to remain available until expended, \$207,190,000, of which \$29,202,200 shall be derived from the reclamation fund.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 16, line 2, strike out "\$207,190,000" and insert "\$197,000,000 and the cut below the budget estimate shall be deducted from the estimates for power and transmission lines."

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 10 minutes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I think there will be demand for more than 10 minutes to speak on this amendment. This is one of the most important amendments to the bill.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. MILLS, chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 3790) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H. J. Res. 223. Joint resolution to give the Department of Commerce the authority to extend certain charters of vessels to citizens of the Republic of the Philippines, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 271) entitled "An act to authorize the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of certain lands in Addison County, Vt., for agricultural purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HOEY, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. AIKEN, and Mr. YOUNG to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

EMERGENCY FOOD RELIEF ASSISTANCE TO INDIA

Mr. SMITH of Virginia, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 209, Rept. No. 381), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3791) to furnish emergency food relief assistance to India, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 6 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

VETERANS' HOSPITAL FOR NEGROES

Mr. COLMER, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 210, Rept. No. 382), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 314) to provide for the establishment of a veterans' hospital for Negro veterans at the birthplace of Booker T. Washington in Franklin County, Va. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

VERMONT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 271) to authorize the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of certain lands in Addison County, Vt., for agricultural purposes, with a House amendment

thereto, insist on the House amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman for Iowa? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: MESSRS. COOLEY, HOPE, POAGE, AUGUST H. ANDRESEN, and GRANT.

HOOR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

MICHIGAN COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill which will provide for the issuance of a commemorative stamp commemorating the beginning of the modern history of Michigan. I have also personally brought this matter to the attention of the Postmaster General, who may authorize the issuance of such stamps, and I am enlisting the support of the chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, on which I serve, to intercede with the Postmaster General or to obtain action on this bill.

The beginning of the history of Michigan and the surrounding States is marked by the landing of Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac at the place where Detroit now stands.

The establishment of a fortified community in the Indian dominated wilderness has had such a far-reaching effect on the development of the country and on the security and safety of the world that it is fitting such a commemorative stamp be issued.

Detroit, the "Arsenal of Democracy," had its beginning in this landing back in 1701. Today it is one of the Nation's and the world's largest metropolises and the center of the automobile industry and many other industries and businesses. Its people have the know-how for the production of the arms and sinews of our great national defense program.

I would like to insert in the RECORD a statement which appears in the book entitled "Michigan: A Guide to the Wolverine State" by the Oxford University Press. This statement, entitled "Cadillac and the Settlement of Detroit," points out the significance of this small beginning to the historical events which have followed:

CADILLAC AND THE SETTLEMENT OF DETROIT

In 1694, Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac was appointed commandant of the Michilimackinac post, which had become the most important trading center in the whole Northwest. From his point of vantage, Cadillac perceived that different methods were necessary to hasten development of the country and to circumvent the English, whose agents, seeking control of the Michigan area, constantly incited Indians to rise against the French and made illicit bargains with unscrupulous fur traders, to the detriment of the monopolists. Cadillac went to France in 1699 and obtained authorization to establish a fortified settlement at the "place du detroit"—the place of the strait. On July 24,

1701, he and a party of more than 100 reached the wooded shores of the strait where Detroit now stands; on that day the history of Michigan's development actually began.

The fortified community established by Cadillac and his men was named Fort Pontchartrain, in honor of the minister of marine. Six thousand Indians of various tribes set up villages in the vicinity of the fort, which within a year attained major importance as a trading post. Notwithstanding its prosperity, the administrative expenses, borne by the government of the mother country, were so heavy that on several occasions there was talk of abandoning the settlement.

Cadillac had been promised full authority in this region, but on October 31, 1701, the Company of the Colony of Canada was granted the exclusive right to trade at Detroit. The following year the fur trade was wrested from Cadillac. The dispute that arose was settled in 1706, when Cadillac was given control of the trade of the strait, and the company was accorded similar privileges in the remainder of the Michigan peninsula.

Hampered by the rigid control exercised by the ministers at Versailles, Cadillac's position was made still more difficult by the hostility of the missionaries. Sale of liquor to the Indians was a source of endless friction between the church and colonial officers. Charges were brought against Cadillac in 1704, and he was detained many months at Quebec before being exonerated. In 1710, he was removed, "by promotion," to the governorship of Louisiana, where he carried out some of the plans he had contemplated for Fort Pontchartrain.

After his departure, Fort Pontchartrain, or Detroit, as the settlement was beginning to be called, underwent 20 years of mismanagement at the hands of inefficient and sometimes venal commandants. Trade declined, a large number of settlers left, and one commandant foolishly reduced the fort to about half its original size, leaving many outlying householders exposed to British-inspired Indian raids that began in 1712.

No serious attempt was made to reorganize administration of the settlement until 1729, when Robert Navarre, superintendent, was appointed to discharge certain limited notarial duties. This first instance of the exercise of civil jurisdiction within the borders of Michigan, reflecting a new policy on the part of the absentee rulers, proved a welcome diversion from military absolutism.

Though there were frequent alarms and occasional raids by Indians, the population of Detroit increased steadily. Many of those who arrived during the 1730's and 1740's settled outside the town. They were loath to go far inland, and, since the lands directly east of the community were already taken by the French settlers (see Detroit), while those to the west were set aside for friendly natives, many of the newcomers crossed the strait to farm the rich lands opposite Detroit. About 650 inhabitants, including 100 soldiers, lived in Detroit proper in 1750.

Growth of the strait community and the expansion of the farm lands in its immediate vicinity were checked by the outbreak of the French and Indian War in 1754. Although Michigan was somewhat removed from the fighting zone, many of its inhabitants took part in campaigns in Ohio and western Pennsylvania. The war ended in 1760 with the French surrender to the English at Montreal. Martial law prevailed throughout the territory until ratification of the Treaty of Paris in 1763.

Maj. Robert Rogers, leader of a band of rangers who had served the British as scouts, raiders, and envoys in Indian affairs, was sent out to receive the surrender of Detroit. He entered the town November 29, 1760, after

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY TO VERMONT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

MAY 1, 1951.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany S. 271]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 271) to authorize the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of certain lands in Addison County, Vermont, for agricultural purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: *That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to transfer and convey to the Vermont Agricultural College, a State-owned corporation, upon acceptance by said agricultural college, without cost, the real property comprising nine hundred forty-two and forty-two one-hundredths acres, more or less, of the United States Morgan Horse Farm located in Addison County, town of Weybridge, Vermont, and such of the personal property of this station as may be agreed upon, in writing, by the Secretary of Agriculture and the dean of the Vermont Agricultural College. Such real and personal property and research records shall be transferred upon the express condition that they shall be used by the Vermont Agricultural College for the benefit of agriculture for such period as may be agreed upon by the Secretary and the said college at the time of transfer.*

The authority herein contained shall expire on June 30, 1951, unless, prior to such expiration date, the dean of the Vermont Agricultural

2 TRANSFER OF PROPERTY TO VERMONT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

College shall have notified the Secretary of Agriculture of the acceptance of the lands and other property of the station under the terms of this Act.

And the House agree to the same.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
CLYDE R. HOEY,
OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
GEORGE D. AIKEN,
MILTON R. YOUNG,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
W. R. POAGE,
GEORGE GRANT,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
AUG. H. ANDRESEN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

STATEMENT OF MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 271) relating to the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of certain lands in Addison County, Vt., for agricultural purposes submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report.

The House amendment struck out all after the enacting clause of the Senate bill and inserted an amendment in lieu thereof. The committee of conference has agreed to recommend that the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House with an amendment which is a substitute for both the Senate bill and the House amendment.

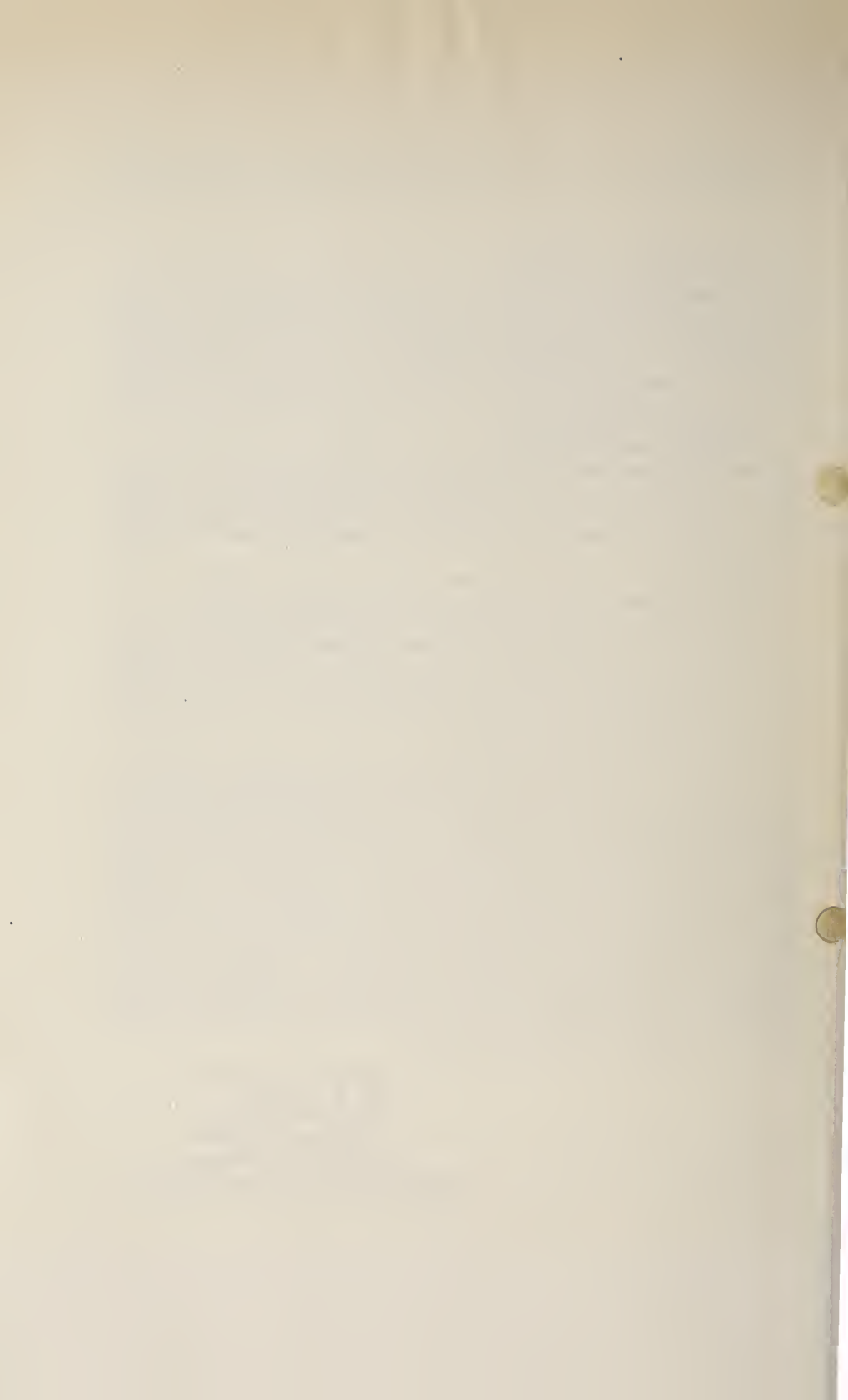
The provisions of the conference substitute are the same as the provisions adopted by the House, except as explained below:

The measure as it passed the House would have required the deed of conveyance to contain a provision reserving any minerals that might be found to exist, including the right to enter, remove, and extract same, and a provision which would cause the title to the lands to revert to the United States if the property was put to any use other than for the benefit of agriculture.

These provisions have been eliminated in the conference substitute. The conference substitute, however, provides that the real and personal property and research records are to be transferred upon the express condition that they shall be used by the Vermont Agricultural College for the benefit of agriculture, for such period as may be agreed upon by the Secretary and the said college at the time of the transfer. This language will give the Secretary of Agriculture somewhat broader authority and will provide greater flexibility in the negotiations that must be conducted between the Secretary of Agriculture and officials of the Vermont Agricultural College in connection with the transfer of the properties. It is the belief of the committee that the language of the conference substitute is ample to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the intent of the Congress and to protect fully the interests of the United States.

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
W. R. POAGE,
GEORGE GRANT,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
AUG. H. ANDRESEN,

Managers on the Part of the House.



Mr. McMULLEN: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 1026. A bill to supplement the act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2029), relating to the Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, in the State of Florida; without amendment (Rept. No. 389). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MURDOCK: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 1739. A bill authorizing an annual appropriation to provide more adequate facilities for the care and treatment of Hansen's disease in the Territory of Hawaii; with amendment (Rept. No. 390). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MORRIS: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 2478. A bill to amend the act of February 15, 1923, to release certain rights and interests of the United States in and to certain lands conveyed to the city of Chandler, Okla., and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 391). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. COOLEY: Committee of conference. S. 271. An act to authorize the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of certain lands in Addison County, Vt., for agricultural purposes (Rept. No. 401). Ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MORRIS: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 629. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Mabel Monroe Bonds; with amendment (Rept. No. 392). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MORRIS: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 630. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Richard James Brown; without amendment (Rept. No. 393). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MORRIS: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 631. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Alice E. Williams Sisk; without amendment (Rept. No. 394). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. ENGLE: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 651. A bill to provide for issuance of a supplemental patent to Charles A. Gann, patentee No. 152,419, for certain land in California; without amendment (Rept. No. 395). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MORRIS: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 964. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Percival H. Glenn; without amendment (Rept. No. 396). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. ENGLE: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 1129. A bill to validate a conveyance of certain lands by the Central Pacific Railway Co., and its lessee, Southern Pacific Co., to the Union Ice Co. and Edward Barbera; without amendment (Rept. No. 397). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. ENGLE: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 1853. A bill to authorize the granting to Kaiser Steel Corp. of rights-of-way on, over, under, through, and across certain public lands, and of patent in fee to certain other public lands; with amendment (Rept. No. 398). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MORRIS: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 2349. A bill authoriz-

ing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents in fee to certain allottees on the Crow Indian Reservation; with amendment (Rept. No. 399). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MORRIS: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 3215. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Eloise White Bear; with amendment (Rept. No. 400). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BRYSON:

H. R. 3899. A bill to amend certain titles of the United States Code, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HEFFERNAN:

H. R. 3900. A bill to authorize the attendance of the United States Marine Band at the Fifty-second Annual National Encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States to be held in New York, N. Y., from August 26, 1951, through August 31, 1951; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HESS:

H. R. 3901. A bill to provide reduced postage on air-mail parcel post sent to members of the Armed Forces of the United States in certain areas; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MADDEN:

H. R. 3902. A bill to establish the Federal Agency for Handicapped, to define its duties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PATTEN:

H. R. 3903. A bill to place jurisdiction of natural-gas pipelines constructed in part or in whole across public lands, including the forest reserves of the United States, in the Federal Power Commission; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PRESTON:

H. R. 3904. A bill to authorize the attendance of the United States Marine Corps Band at the National Assembly of the Marine Corps League to be held at Savannah, Ga., September 19 to September 21, inclusive, 1951; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BEALL:

H. R. 3905. A bill for the relief of dependents of persons killed in collision of airplanes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3906. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act to restrict the sale on credit of beverages, except beer and light wines, not consumed on the premises where sold; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. McKINNON:

H. R. 3907. A bill to increase the rates of service-connected death compensation payable to widows and children of persons who served in the active military or naval service; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana:

H. R. 3908. A bill to provide for the deportation of aliens for violation of Federal marijuana laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3909. A bill to amend the Surplus Property Act of 1944 to provide that the awarding of scholarships to American citizens for study in foreign countries shall be based on population; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. BEALL:

H. R. 3910. A bill for the relief of dependents of persons killed in collision of airplanes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary:

By Mr. SASSCER:

H. R. 3911. A bill to provide appropriate lapel buttons for widows, parents, and next of kin of members of the Armed Forces who lost or lose their lives in the armed services of the United States during World War II or during any subsequent war or period of armed hostilities in which the United States may be engaged; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BENDER:

H. R. 3912. A bill to provide for the reimbursement of certain local educational agencies for loss of tax revenue caused by Federal acquisition of real property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STOCKMAN:

H. R. 3913. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide a domestic water supply system for the north unit of the Deschutes reclamation project, Oregon; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CROSSER:

H. R. 3914. A bill to provide for the design, development, and construction of an aircraft suitable for local-service airlines; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KEARNEY:

H. J. Res. 247. Joint resolution to provide burial and hospitalization benefits to certain persons who served in the Armed Forces on and after June 27, 1950; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. DONDERO:

H. Con. Res. 100. Concurrent resolution to provide for an appropriate ceremony in the rotunda of the Capitol in honor of Constantino Brumidi; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KEARNEY:

H. Res. 214. Resolution directing the select committee to conduct a study and investigation of the organization, personnel, and activities of the Federal Communications Commission with a view to determining whether or not such Commission, in its organization, in the selection of personnel, and in the conduct of its activities, has been, and is, acting in accordance with law and the public interest; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MILLER of New York:

H. Res. 215. Resolution expressing it to be the sense of the House of Representatives that Secretary of State Dean Acheson should be removed from office; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PATTERSON:

H. Res. 216. Resolution authorizing an inquiry by the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives into the conduct of military and diplomatic operations in Korea and on the continent of Asia; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. FORAND: Resolution memorializing Congress with respect to the recent curtailment of metals to industries and businesses in the State of Rhode Island, including such raw materials as aluminum, copper, steel, zinc, and pig-iron, and also scrap machinery, passed by the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations at the January session on April 19, 1951; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States with respect to needed commodities from other countries available to the United States at prices which our people and our Government can afford to pay, passed by the General Assembly of

the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations at the January session on April 19, 1951; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, resolution memorializing Congress with relation to the passage of Senate bill 355 and House bill 244, providing for the elimination of the six lowest salary grades for postal clerks and carriers and providing for a 17-percent increase in the annual salary of post-office employees receiving less than \$5,000 annually, passed by the general assembly at the January session on April 25, 1951; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to temporary sale of water for San Joaquin Valley grasslands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, requesting enactment of House bill 244 and Senate bill 355 into law; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma, requesting aid and assistance to the States in their efforts to force certain fathers to fulfill their obligations to their children and society by passing House bill 1403; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island, requesting passage of House bill 244 and Senate bill 355; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, expressing appreciation for assistance rendered to Hawaii in appropriating funds for study and control of oriental fruitfly pest; to the Committee on Agriculture.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. AYRES:

H. R. 3915. A bill for the relief of Daniel Aloysius Shawhan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3916. A bill for the relief of Roderick McLennan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURDICK:

H. R. 3917. A bill authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Marcella Mentz Wicks; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 3918. A bill authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Marcella Mentz Wicks; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DONOVAN:

H. R. 3919. A bill for the relief of Derek Edmund Creswell Eyres; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3920. A bill for the relief of Maria del Carmen Gago Santana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GATHINGS:

H. R. 3921. A bill for the relief of Polly Anne Caldwell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACKSON of California:

H. R. 3922. A bill for the relief of Barbara Ann Koppius; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3923. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Myrtle A. Segar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3924. A bill for the relief of Dr. Kyolchl Iwasa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JAMES:

H. R. 3925. A bill for the relief of Victor Kozlowski (also known as Wiktor Kozlowski); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H. R. 3926. A bill for the relief of Virgine Zartarian (also known as Vergin Zartarian); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts:

H. R. 3927. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Tax Court of the United States to

hear, determine, and render judgment upon a certain claim of the United States against the Frank M. Hill Machine Co., Inc., of Walpole, Mass.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RADWAN:

H. R. 3928. A bill for the relief of Alfredo Mario Mattera; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SEELY-BROWN:

H. R. 3929. A bill for the relief of Oilides Vito; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

259. By Mr. BEAMER: Petition of members of Post Z, Indiana Division of the Travelers Protective Association of America opposing any Federal increase in gasoline taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

260. Also, petition of members of Post T, Indiana Division of the Travelers Protective Association of America opposing any Federal increase in gasoline taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

261. By Mr. HOPE: Resolution of C. E. Bodenhamer and the Congregation of the Baptist Church of Alden, Kans., urging the enactment of legislation to divert grain and fruit now used for the manufacture of liquor and malt beverages; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

262. Also, resolution of Noel A. Woods and the Congregation of the Baptist Church of Wilmore, Kans., urging the enactment of legislation to divert grain and fruit now used for the manufacture of liquor and malt beverages; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

263. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Benjamin Gibbons, president Universal African Nationalist Movement, Inc., New York City, N. Y., relative to a statement in connection with Senate bill 889; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

As I said, the country has heard a part of the story as it affects the national defense. They should now hear the rest of the story. The safe and sure way of getting the facts before the people is to permit the press and radio to report the proceedings directly as they occur, and to admit as many people to the hearing as the hearing room will accommodate.

Mr. President, I am not asking for a show. I am not asking that the hearings be held in a ball park. I am not asking for a burlesque affair. It was not a burlesque before, and it does not have to be a burlesque now. Under the able chairmanship of one of the finest Members of this body, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], who is known for his fairness, I will not worry about an open hearing, as he would conduct it, being classified as a burlesque show, or any other kind of show. The hearings will be conducted with respect and dignity. I hope the Senate will take the initiative before it is too late and give the press and the radio an opportunity to report to the public what they can report with respect to the great national defense policies, which the people must help to determine through their representatives in Congress.

It is not unusual to ask for public hearings by the Armed Services Committee and the Foreign Relations Committee. Both committees deal in matters affecting vitally the national security, and both committees are quite able to distinguish between matters which should be kept secret in the public interest and matters which should be made public in the public interest.

Secrecy in Government procedure is abhorrent to the American way. It is not the American way. Foreign policy and national defense policies of this Republic are, in the last analysis, made by the people. I am not complaining about the character or ability of those who constitute the two committees, or about their trustworthiness. But all the Members of the Senate and House who are duly elected by the people are the ones to form the defense policies of the country. In the United States the people rule; and if the people are to make the right decisions, they must have all the necessary facts to do so.

I say to Members of the Senate, including my good friend the majority leader—and I say this from the bottom of my heart—that it is only in this spirit and with this approach that the junior Senator from Nebraska now moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate Resolution 137, which is the so-called Watkins-Ferguson resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The resolution (S. Res. 137) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That any Member of the Senate is authorized to attend as an observer any hearing or other meeting, whether executive or open, held by the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Relations in accordance with the order of the Senate of April 25, 1951.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY]

that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 137.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment which I intend to offer, which was to be printed and lie on the table—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate must first proceed to consider the resolution.

Mr. WHERRY. I am merely asking that the amendment which I propose to offer be read at this time, if the present occupant of the Chair will permit it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair has no disposition to prevent it.

Mr. WHERRY. I ask unanimous consent that it be read at this point.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment intended to be proposed by the Senator from Nebraska will be read.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed to strike out all after the resolving clause, and insert the following:

That the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations, sitting jointly to consider matters affecting the national defense, be, and hereby are, directed to hear General of the Army Douglas MacArthur and other witnesses in open, public hearings: *Provided*, That no matters the publication of which would be prejudicial to the security of the United States, as determined by a majority of such committees, shall be considered in open, public hearings.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, if I may continue for a moment, I neglected to state, as I should have stated, that if my motion is agreed to, it will only temporarily displace the unfinished business. This is the only way such a motion can be made. My understanding is that if the motion is agreed to, when the resolution is disposed of the unfinished business will be the farm-labor bill, or it could be made the unfinished business on motion of the majority leader.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In view of the Senator's remarks, the Chair suggests that the adoption of the resolution would displace the unfinished business and send it back to the calendar. Another motion would be necessary to take it up again. It would not be merely temporarily displaced.

Mr. WHERRY. If that be the case, not only will the junior Senator from Nebraska support a motion to make the farm-labor bill the unfinished business, but I am satisfied that I speak for many Members on this side of the aisle when I say that they will support it. There is no intention to cause any undue delay in the passage of the farm-labor bill. The demonstration made on the floor of the Senate by many Senators who are in favor of it, including the Senator from Nebraska, certainly is evidence of that fact.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. ELLENDER. What will happen to all the amendments to the pending bill which have already been adopted by the Senate if the bill is sent back to the calendar?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendments which have been agreed to would not be affected.

Mr. ELLENDER. So the status of the bill would remain as it now is, so far as the amendments which have already been adopted are concerned.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator is correct; and the amendment pending would be pending when the consideration of the bill was resumed.

Mr. MCFARLAND. Mr. President, we have been engaged in consideration of the farm-labor bill for an entire week. This is the eighth day since its consideration was started. We have been deprived of an opportunity to pass the bill largely by speeches on the MacArthur controversy. I do not know how the Senate is going to transact any business if that sort of thing continues.

I take the position that, regardless of what my personal ideas may be, the committees should be permitted to pass upon their own procedures, and decide whether they are to have open hearings or closed hearings. It would certainly be an unusual procedure for us again to put on a show before the public.

The Senator from Nebraska has stated that General MacArthur came before the joint meeting of the Senate and House and discussed certain matters. I presume he told everything that he wanted to tell in open hearings. I presume that at that time he told the things which he thought the public ought to know. The main thing which I want the people to have the benefit of, to as great an extent as possible, is the documentary evidence. However, a part of that is highly secret. A request has been made for the plans of the fighting in Korea. I would be willing to concede, at least for the sake of argument, that General MacArthur would not reveal any secret, but once a question is asked in regard to a secret document, that secret document becomes evidence. Everyone knows that in the trial of cases in court questions are frequently asked for their effect upon the jury.

Mr. President, before passing on the question of taking up the resolution and displacing the farm-labor bill, I feel that we should have a quorum call, so I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his suggestion of the absence of a quorum for a moment?

Mr. MCFARLAND. I withhold it for the moment.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY TO VERMONT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. AIKEN submitted the following conference report, which was read:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 271) to authorize the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of certain lands in Addison County, Vermont, for agricultural purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "That the Secretary of Agricul-

ture is authorized and directed to transfer and convey to the Vermont Agricultural College, a State-owned corporation, upon acceptance by said agricultural college, without cost, the real property comprising nine hundred forty-two and forty-two one-hundredths acres, more or less, of the United States Morgan Horse Farm located in Addison County, town of Weybridge, Vermont, and such of the personal property of this station as may be agreed upon, in writing, by the Secretary of Agriculture and the dean of the Vermont Agricultural College. Such real and personal property and research records shall be transferred upon the express condition that they shall be used by the Vermont Agricultural College for the benefit of agriculture for such period as may be agreed upon by the Secretary and the said college at the time of transfer.

"The authority herein contained shall expire on June 30, 1951, unless, prior to such expiration date, the dean of the Vermont Agricultural College shall have notified the Secretary of Agriculture of the acceptance of the lands and other property of the station under the terms of this Act."

And the House agree to the same.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
CLYDE R. HOEY,
OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
GEORGE D. AIKEN,
MILTON R. YOUNG,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
W. R. POAGE,
GEORGE GRANT,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
AUG. H. ANDRESEN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, the conference report on Senate bill 271 has been approved by the House. That is the bill relating to permission to the Department of Agriculture to transfer the so-called Morgan horse farm at Weybridge, Vt., to the Vermont Agricultural College under certain conditions. I understand that the conference report was approved by the House today. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the conference report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Vermont?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. McFARLAND. Does not the Senator from Vermont think that the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] ought to have notice that the conference report is being taken up?

Mr. AIKEN. I do not know whether the Senator from Oregon wants notice of it or not.

Mr. McFARLAND. This is a privileged matter, and it can be taken up immediately after the quorum call. I think we ought to have a quorum call.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Hayden	Murray
Anderson	HoeY	Neely
Butler, Nebr.	Kilgore	Robertson
Carlson	Langer	Schoeppel
Cordon	McFarland	Wherry
Dirksen	McKellar	Williams
Ecton	Martin	
Ellender	Maybank	

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business for the Committee on Armed Services.

The Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business, having been appointed a member of the United States delegation to the World Health Organization, which will meet in Geneva, Switzerland.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] is absent by leave of the Senate on official committee business.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is not present.

The Secretary will call the names of the absent Senators.

The legislative clerk called the names of the absent Senators; and Mr. CLEMENTS, Mr. FREAR, Mr. HENNINGSON, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. HUMPHREY, and Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado answered to their names when called.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is not present.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I move that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nebraska.

The motion was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Sergeant at Arms will act accordingly.

Mr. NEELY. I ask unanimous consent that the motion be repeated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion has been agreed to, that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

Mr. NEELY. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. No debate is in order. There is no quorum present.

Mr. NEELY. I ask unanimous consent to amend the request so that it will be in conformity with the rule.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair cannot consider a unanimous-consent request when there is no quorum present, and it has been so announced.

After a little delay, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BENTON, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. BRICKER, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. BUTLER of Maryland, Mr. BYRD, Mr. CAIN, Mr. CASE, Mr. CONNALLY, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. DWORSHAK, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. GEORGE, Mr. GILLETTE, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HENDRICKSON, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. HILL, Mr. IVES, Mr. JENNER, Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. KEM,

Mr. KERR, Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. LODGE, Mr. LONG, Mr. MALONE, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. MCCLELLAN, Mr. McMAHON, Mr. MILLIKIN, Mr. MONRONEY, Mr. MOODY, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. NIXON, Mr. O'CONOR, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. SMATHERS, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SMITH of North Carolina, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. THYE, Mr. TOBEY, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. WILEY, and Mr. YOUNG entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, in order to make effective the provisions of the bill it will be necessary to obtain an appropriation from the Vermont Legislature. The legislature will adjourn next week. Therefore, in order that the President may be able to sign the bill before it is too late, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the conference report was agreed to.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I move to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Louisiana to lay on the table the motion to reconsider made by the Senator from Vermont.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to make very brief comment. I merely desire to say that everything I said in the past in opposition to the bill I now say again by way of reference, and theoretically incorporate as a part of my remarks. I recognize that the Senate has spoken. Nevertheless, I think time will prove that the observations I made in opposition to the bill were right.

OPEN VERSUS CLOSED HEARINGS AT MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES ON ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] to proceed to the consideration of Senate Resolution 137.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I wish to make my position clear with reference to the pending motion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. McFARLAND. I think it would be setting a very poor precedent if the Senate were to adopt special rules directing committees how they shall hold their hearings every time a hearing is held. I think such matters should be left for determination to the committees themselves. I believe the Senate would regret it in the future if it agreed to the pending motion.

The distinguished Senator from Nebraska has made the statement that he is certain the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] would be able to conduct hearings which would not be a show and would not reveal any secrets. I am glad that he has confidence in the distinguished Senator from Georgia. I hope that he will have sufficient confidence in

year alone being \$236,139,600, which the Government must borrow in order to keep this spendthrift organization in operation. For efficiency and economy, it should be turned over to private enterprise to operate.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, we are taking care of ourselves in the Tennessee Valley, but the rest of the people are being shut out from these public power projects, as I showed on yesterday. They are all entitled to the benefits of the cheap electricity produced at these Government dams on our navigable streams.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, in the spirit of peace and harmony, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a very important announcement by a little Quaker college in Ohio, Wilmington College, for the promotion of a plan that college education may be put within the reach of all.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do so for the purpose of informing the gentleman—

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Mississippi is clearly out of order.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is: Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN]?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am reserving the right to object.

The SPEAKER. The regular order has been demanded, therefore the gentleman cannot proceed under a reservation of objection.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

BRITISH DISLOYALTY

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, it is high time that Great Britain stopped playing games with us. It is incredible that the British Government would permit the sale of 40,400 tons of rubber to Russia since the beginning of the war. But it is absolutely fantastic that the British would sell 120,000 tons of the same rubber to Communist China. This is a time when soldiers of the British Commonwealth in the forces of the United Nations

are fighting Communist Chinese alongside of us.

We have always been loyal to our friends, but loyalty is a two-way street and the British have clearly been disloyal to us. They have been giving lip service to the United Nations' decision to fight in Korea, but they are working both sides of the street. For the sake of British trade in Hong Kong, the Labor Government is playing the shabbiest kind of immoral dishonesty and incredible politics. If anything should bring the Labor Party to defeat, this shocking demonstration of duplicity is it.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

VETERANS' HOSPITALS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, in the extension of my remarks which I am placing in the Appendix of the RECORD, I am going to include certain material and data regarding the problem of veterans in the Veterans' Administration hospitals. I think the Members will admit that there is a shortage of beds, particularly in the NP and TB hospitals. The Army and Navy and National Defense have requested of the Veterans' Administration beds for men still in service who have NP and TB disabilities. The overcrowding in those hospitals is extremely dangerous. There will be a great many accidents and the men are not getting the proper care due to shortage of personnel.

Also, there must be a military status of the doctors in the veterans' hospitals, otherwise you will have practically no doctors and nurses to take care of the patients, for many already have been drafted for the armed services. It was necessary in World War II to do this.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

AID TO INDIA

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I have taken the floor simply to warn the membership of this body not to be caught in the trap that the so-called India wheat bill has set for them. This bill is simply a softening-up process. It simply makes way for other countries that are coming for a hand-out. The advocates of a further, or new ECA thought it best to bring this bill up because of the so-called humanitarian element involved. A vote for this bill will be a vote of confidence in Dean Acheson, and it will be committing us to another little ECA that will be known as the Javits plan, as the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS] has been

doing the thinking and the planning for the group interested in bringing into existence this additional little ECA, that will in the total call for approximately \$7,000,000,000.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST MEN IN UNIFORM

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago I received the shock of my life when I learned that certain railroads are discriminating against our boys in uniform. I quote from a letter I received from the mother of a GI:

Last week my son, a member of the United States Air Force, was coming home on leave before reporting to a port of embarkation base. He was traveling from Chicago to Binghamton. When he and several other members of the Armed Forces started to enter the club car, they were told by the conductor that the car was only for Pullman passengers. Do you know if this is a standard policy of all railroads?

How I wish my son and all other sons of mothers the world over could be turned back from battle zones because they are not Pullman passengers.

Such discrimination is an outrage. A GI should be able to move freely from car to car on any train just like any other citizen. Is this the practice going on all over the country, on our railroads or in other public places? I mean to find out. This form of discrimination against our gallant fighting men had better be stopped before it is too late.

All the more reason why Congress should wake up and pass the Hall free furlough bill now languishing in the hands of a House committee. While railroads discriminate against servicemen who are lucky enough to dig up the money to travel second class, thousands of GIs now dog the dusty, dreary highways of our Nation on their long journeys home during furlough.

I might add, the boys tell me it is increasingly difficult for them to thumb and bum their way home. Does not our country's uniform mean as much to the civilian as it did before? Let us stop this discrimination against our servicemen. If Dean Acheson can ride in a limousine, if the General Staff members ride in Cadillacs and Lincolns, if our generals in the East ride in rickshaws carried by Chinese coolies, why draw the line on our GIs? Let us approve the Hall furlough bill, issue free passes to soldiers who want to visit their homes and forget there was anything like barring men in uniform from club cars or anywhere else in the good old United States of America.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 47]

Anderson, Calif.	Gregory	Murray, Tenn.
Barrett	Halleck	Murray, Wis.
Bramblett	Havener	Passman
Brooks	Hays, Ark.	Patman
Buckley	Hébert	Powell
Burton	Hinshaw	Price
Byrne, N. Y.	Hollifield	Rains
Case	Irving	Redden
Chatham	Jarman	Ribicoff
Cole, N. Y.	Jenison	Rivers
Cooley	Kearney	Scott, Hardie
Curtis, Mo.	Kee	Shafer
Dawson	Kersten, Wis.	Stockman
DeGraffenried	Klein	Vail
Dingell	Mansfield	Vinson
Evins	Miller, N. Y.	Watts
Fallon	Morrison	Whitaker
Gillette	Moulder	Widnall
Gore	Murdock	Woodruff
Gossett	Murphy	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 373 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

VERMONT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 271) to authorize the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of certain lands in Addison County, Vt., for agricultural purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of May 1, 1951.)

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question or the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS, 1952

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up the resolution (H. Res. 220) providing for the waiving of points of order against H. R. 3380, a bill making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That during the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3380) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, all points of order against

said bill or any provision contained in said bill are hereby waived.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, later of course, as usual, I shall yield 30 minutes to my colleague, the gentleman from my State [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules I am presenting this rule, House Resolution 220. Personally, I am opposed to this rule which provides for the waiver of points of order against legislation which has been inserted in this appropriation bill by the Committee on Appropriations. This rule is unnecessary as far as consideration of the bill itself is concerned. The committee has already agreed on 4 hours of general debate. This resolution, if adopted, will protect those sections which materially alter general legislation already adopted by the Congress which, under the rules of this House, are the direct responsibility of several of the important standing committees of the House.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. SABATH. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Does this rule waive points of order against amendments?

Mr. SABATH. It waives points of order on the 12 or 14 items of general legislation that are in the bill.

Mr. RANKIN. I mean amendments offered from the floor.

The SPEAKER. The Chair can answer that question; the answer is "No."

Mr. SABATH. Thirty years ago, as some of you will recall, the legislative committees also had the power to appropriate. This power was taken away from them and made the sole jurisdiction of the great Committee on Appropriations. Now the Committee on Appropriations comes in and insists on usurping the prerogatives of legislative committees.

The tendency in recent years has been to increase the amount of general legislation in appropriation bills. If this door continues to be widened we can say goodbye to the legislative committees and turn over all legislation to the Committee on Appropriations. This is very bad practice. I have always opposed it. As an old Member, one who has been here for many years, who has stood for orderly procedure and tried to protect and defend the rights of the membership, I feel this rule should not be adopted. You Members with years of service on important legislative committees, as well as you younger Members who have assumed responsibilities on these committees, have a vital concern in what transpires here today. By voting to adopt this rule you are abrogating the prestige, the power, the responsibility embodied in the committee on which you serve. I feel certain that if you fully realize the import of this resolution, you will vote "no" and thereby protect your own committee. A vote to defeat the motion on the previous question is only a vote against this usurpation of power by the Committee on Appropriations. It is not a vote against the appropriation bill itself.

Under the pretense of economy or reducing certain appropriations the gentlemen who will speak for the rule will undoubtedly employ their worn-out ar-

gument that their motives are in the interest of the taxpayer—that great economies will result from the reduction in certain appropriations—but, unfortunately, this will not be borne out by their votes on the real economy bills which come before this House. Some day I shall call attention to their votes on legislation that will place these gentlemen in a rather embarrassing position. They talk about saving thousands in this measure, but when it comes to legislation that means millions upon millions to their friends in big business they are strangely silent with their economy pleas; they go right down the line for them.

Here are some of the important changes in existing law contained in this appropriation bill which this rule proposes to protect:

On page 24, lines 17 to 19: This provision suspends the advance-planning program of the Housing and Home Finance Agency under Public Law 352, which authorizes \$100,000,000 for this program. This proviso limits the total advances for the program from its inception to \$27,000,000. This will seriously cripple the housing program at a time when our defense effort creates a greater demand than ever for housing for defense workers.

Page 25, line 17 through line 7, page 26: The limitations embodied in these paragraphs constitute a change in existing law. The Housing Act now provides for 135,000 dwelling units each year to 1954. This proviso limits it to 50,000 units in any 1 year.

Page 30, lines 2 to 6: This proviso virtually suspends section 507 of the Housing Act, which provides administrative funds for the National Capital Housing Authority. The committee allowed \$32,800 for maintenance and operation of properties under title I of the act. Present law permits the National Capital Housing Authority to use funds derived from leases, sales, and so forth, under title I for this purpose without limitation.

Page 53, lines 14 to 16: This section amends title III of the National Housing Act by limiting authorizations for administrative expenses for the Federal National Mortgage Association. It cuts the present authorization for administrative purposes by \$540,000.

Page 54, lines 3 to 8: This provision rescinds the authorization of funds for prefabricated housing loans. In effect, it terminates the program authorized by section 102 of the Housing Act of 1948.

Page 55, lines 16 to 19: These lines constitute a change in existing law. They amend the Home Loan Act by inserting a limitation of \$1,664,000 for non-administrative expenses of the Examiner's Division of the Home Loan Bank Board.

Page 57, lines 11 to 14: This section amends the National Housing Act by cutting authorizations for nonadministrative expenses to \$22,320,000.

Page 58, lines 13 to 16: These words change section 303 of the Lanham Act, by limiting authorizations for nonadministrative expenses to \$33,000,000.

Public Law 26 - 82d Congress
Chapter 44 - 1st Session
S. 271

AN ACT

To authorize the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of certain lands in Addison County, Vermont, for agricultural purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to transfer and convey to the Vermont Agricultural College, a State-owned corporation, upon acceptance by said agricultural college, without cost, the real property comprising nine hundred forty-two and forty-two one-hundredths acres, more or less, of the United States Morgan Horse Farm located in Addison County, town of Weybridge, Vermont, and such of the personal property of this station as may be agreed upon, in writing, by the Secretary of Agriculture and the dean of the Vermont Agricultural College. Such real and personal property and research records shall be transferred upon the express condition that they shall be used by the Vermont Agricultural College for the benefit of agriculture for such period as may be agreed upon by the Secretary and the said college at the time of transfer.

The authority herein contained shall expire on June 30, 1951, unless, prior to such expiration date, the dean of the Vermont Agricultural College shall have notified the Secretary of Agriculture of the acceptance of the lands and other property of the station under the terms of this Act.

Approved May 7, 1951.

